ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,388—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1898.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
BENGAL	4656	L. Wilmer	20th Aug.
R.M.L. CALEDONIA	7598	E. H. Gordon	27th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th ,,
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wilmer	17th ,,
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
*M.L. PENINSULAR	5237	W. Wheler	8th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th ,,
*M.L. SHANNON	4262	F. Cole	22nd ,,
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Bombay, 25th July, 1898.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on Tuesday
IMPERATRIX	T. Rossevich	4,212	1st Sept. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 225	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Feliner	4,235	12th Sept. 1898,
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	12th Oct. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

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Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
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Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

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TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Jandin	25th Oct. 1898.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
NATAL	4,674	Remes	25th Aug.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2040 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 25th August, calling at Karrachi, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Muscat, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Husreb, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th September, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2610 tons, on or about 26th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 26th Aug., calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
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Lord Ormont and His Aminta	By George Meredith.
A New Note	
A Man of his Word	By Arthur Paterson.
Eve's Ransom	By George Gissing.
A Daughter of the Soil	By M. E. Francis.
A Life for a Love	By Mrs. L. T. Meade.
Some Men are such Gentlemen	By Arabella Kenealy.
Trilby Illustrated	By George du Maurier.
The Egoist	By George Meredith.
A Tug of War	By Mrs. Hungerford.
Lord Stirling's Son	By A. H. Marshall.
a Lily Dale,	By Anthony Trollope.
Wives and Daughters	By Mrs. Gaskell
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David Copperfield	By Charles Dickens.
Desperate Remedies	By Thomas Hardy, cloth only.
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In Market Overt	By James Payn.
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The Heart of Life,	By W. H. Mallock.
The Way of a Maid	By Katharine Tynan.
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a Told in the Twilight	By Adeline Sergeant.
A Fight with Fate	By Mrs. Alexander.
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The Emu's Head	By. W. C. Dawe.
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A Fool of Nature	By Julian Hawthorne.
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Lesbia	By Mrs. A. C. Steele.
The Limb.	By X. L.
The Case of Ailsa Gray	By G. Manville Fenn.
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The Crime of the Century	By R. Ottolengui,
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Tomalyn's Quest	By G. B. Burgin.
Rodney Stone, Illustrated	By A. Conan Doyle, Cloth.
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Arrested *Out of* (*Print.*)	By Esme Stuart.
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Cursed by a Fortune	By G. Manville Fenn.
A Proctor's Wooing	By Alan St. Aubyn.
Mistress Spitfire	By J. S. Fletcher.
Lying Prophets	By Eden Phillpotts.
The Pirate Junk	By J. C. Hutcheson.
The Mystery Of Dudley Horne	By Florence Warden.
The Tragic Comedians	By George Meredith.
That Affair Next Door	By Mr. A. K. Green.
Zoraida. Illustrated	By William le Queux.
Into An Unknown World (*Out of Print.*)	By John Strange Winter, Cloth only.
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Did he Deserve It?	By Mrs. J. H. Riddle.
a Mrs Crichton's Creditor	By Mrs. Alexander.
a Only a Flirt,	by Mrs. R. Jocelyn.
a The Girls at the Grange	By Florence Warden.
The Martian, Illustrated	By George du Maurier.
a Another's Burden	By James Payn.
Kings of the Sea. Illus.	By Hume Nisbet.
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THE ALFRED THEATRICAL CO.

will perform at the NOVELTY THEATRE TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 9 p.m.,

Their Popular Oordoo Performance

KHOONE NAHAK

An adaptation from Shakespeare's HAMLET.

Prices of Admission—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 2. Dress Circle Re. 1-8. Box Plan at the Theatre. The Theatre will be illuminated with Flags and Lights.

An Orchestra Band will be present.

C. P. KHUTAOO,—Proprietor.

WANTED, for service in the Jamnagar State, Kathiawar, TWO L. M. & S. qualified MEDICAL MEN. Pay Rs. 80 per mensem, rising to 100. Application to the Administrator, Nawanagar State, with all certificates. Personal interview preferred.

W. P. KENNEDY, Lieut.-Colonel, Administrator.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company will be held at the CITY TERMINUS HOTEL, Cannon Street, London, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of November, 1898, at 12-30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolutions modifying the Articles of Association of the Company will be proposed :—

Should the Resolution or either of them be passed by the required majority, the Resolution or Resolutions so passed will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution or resolutions to a second Extraordinary Meeting of the Company, which will be held at the CITY TERMINUS HOTEL, Cannon Street, London, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of November, 1898, at 12-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

As soon as possible after the holding of the first Meeting above referred to, a further Notice will be issued confirming or countermanding, as the case may be, the foregoing Notice of the second Meeting above referred to.

RESOLUTIONS.

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following :—

(*a*) By the alteration in Articles 52 of the word "eight" to "seven."

(*b*) By the addition in Article 65 after the words "if he hold any other office or place of profit under the Company "of the words" other than that of General Manager, London Manager, or Secretary.

By Order of the Board,

W. A. BAKER, Manager.

National Bank of India, Limited, London, 29th July, 1898.

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THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-interim DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 20 per Share for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1898, will be paid at the registered Office of the Company, 23, Church Gate Street, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on Monday, the 22nd instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 22nd, to Monday, the 29th August, 1898, both days inclusive.

J. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 19th August, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that L. W. G. RIVETT-CARNAC, Esq., Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the late JOSHI DAMODAR ANANDJI, has CONTRACTED TO SELL to our client All that piece of pension and tax ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at or near Vithalwady in the oart called Telwady fronting towards South in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 638, New No. 2961 and New survey No. 1462, containing by admeasurement 39 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1706, and Street No. 35, and bounded on the East by the property of Bhimji Lalji, on the West by a public passage, and beyond that by the property described as Lot No. 2, on the North by a joint gully and beyond that by the property of Ghella Kerson, and on the South by Telwady Lane.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 79, Meadows Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to any such claims, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 18th day of August, 1898.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI AND MOTILAL, Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of PANALAL MULCHAND, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

SONIBAI, widow of NARANDAS PANALAL daughter-in-law of the said deceased............Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 16th day of August, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight, and in the Sixty-second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

D. B. BINNING, The 16th day of August, 1898.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA, Petitioner's. Attorneys.

BUYERS AND SELLERS OF SECOND-HAND WEEKLIES and MAGAZINES should at once communicate with the Librarian of The COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY, in 21, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, for the Purchase, Exchange or Sale of any of the following Second-hand Weeklies and Magazines :—

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

Ally Sloper's Half Holiday	Overland Mail
Answers	Penny Illustrated
Army and Navy	Pearson's Weekly
Black and White	Pick-Me-Up
British Medical Journal	Punch
Catholic Fireside	Queen
Catholic Times and Opinion	St. James's Budget
Engineer	Saturday Review
Engineering	Scraps
English Mail	Sketch
Field	Sketchy Bits
Forget-Me-Not	Spectator
Golden Penny	Sporting and Dramatic News
Graphic	Tablet (Catholic)
Home News	Times (London)
Home Chat	Tit-bits
Illustrated London News	To-day
Ladies' Gazette	Truth
Ladies' Pictorial	Vanity Fair
Lancet	Westminster Budget
Leslie's Weekly	Woman's Life
Lloyd's Weekly	World

MONTHLY MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

Cassell's Family Magazine	Leisure Hour
Chambers' Journal	Macmillan's Magazine
Cornhill Magazine	Month (Catholic)
Contemporary Review	National Review
English Illustrated Magazine	Nineteenth Century
Family Herald	Pearson's Magazine
Fortnightly Review	Practitioner
Harper's Magazine	Review of Reviews
Idler	Strand Magazine
Ladies' Realm	Temple Bar
Lamp (Catholic)	Young Ladies' Journal

The Back Numbers of the above are available from March 1897 to June 1898 and will be disposed of on moderate terms.

Gentlemen getting out any of the above DIRECT from HOME can Exchange or sell them after their perusal to the Librarian—the Weeklies every Week, the Magazines every month.

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One new English-built C under-spring CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, Bombay. The III Speed Examination at rates varying from 60 to 150 words a minute will be held in December next by the Committee appointed by ISAAC PITMAN and SONS, London. Applications received by the PRINCIPAL up to 15th November only.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, Bombay, SPECIAL SPEED CLASS for 3 months from 1st September next for intending candidates for the Examination to be held in December Rs. 20 for the whole term. Apply to the PRINCIPAL.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding Binding, Carding etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5 only.

DR. JAEGER HOSIERY.—Gents' Pure Wool SHIRTS, Under Vests, Drawers and Cholera Belts.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

WEDDING PRESENTS.—A Choice Assortment in PLATEDWARE by the well-known Reed and Barton of New York, at Prices beyond competition. At SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Road, Fort.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs.4-12-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

PHOTOGRAPHS of the PRESIDENCY and PARSEE CRICKET TEAMS, are Now Ready and may be seen at RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RECEIVED, German Concertinas of the best manufacture only, expressly manufactured to our order to suit the Indian climate, from Rs. 6. 8, 10 to Rs. 20—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, BOMBAY.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

28 YEARS' World Wide Reputation.—D. FERNANDES and Co., Family and Operative Chemists, &c. (Economical arrangement) Attendance, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., daily, except Sundays. Medicine charges very moderate. 30, Medows Street, Fort.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana. Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwala's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwala's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

RECEIVED, English Concertinas expressly made to our order in London, by Messrs. Murdock and Co. In case complete, Rs. 60 to Rs. 180.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

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PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter season.

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by

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Price 8 Annas.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 Second-hand palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 Handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 Second-hand strong dog-cart.
1 Handsome chestnut Arab, 14 hands, quiet in harness.
1 Bay Waler, 15 hands, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong dog-cart suitable for a 14-hand pony.
1 set of brown leather harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 249, Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich glass and crockeryware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, one mahogany cottage piano, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Persian, Hyderabad and Brussels' carpets, etc., etc., the property of the late Captain T. THORBURN, Harbour Master, Colaba.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Carlisle Chambers, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, etc., etc., the property of E. SEYMOUR HALE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 25th inst, at 1 pm. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the first floor of their rooms, at No 22, Apollo Street, (where the kit has been removed for sale) the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished house hold furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate picture and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases &c, &c., the property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction next to the School of Arts and Opposite Victoria Terminus, the handsome teak and blackwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, by John Roberts, Wimbridge and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, first-rate oil-paintings and engravings, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japan vases, a sweettoned piano, bicycles, etc., etc., the property of W. D. PORTERFIELD, Vice Principal, School of Arts.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 19th August, 1898.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Pearse & Co., invoices of fancy goods, such as leather and plush goods, albums, photo frames, plate ware, flower vases, centre pieces, scent frames, walking sticks, whips, lawn-tennis balls, Italian figures, mechanical toys, dressed dolls, fans, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF TWO CASES SUPERIOR WOOLLEN GOODS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

ex. s. s. Hispania.

Two cases containing about 250 pieces woollen goods, such as coatings, serge, &c., ranging from 5 to 12 yards.

The above will be sold each piece separately to suit purchasers. Are on view.

SALE OF Valuable landed property at New Sonapore Road, otherwise called Lohar Street, close to the New Parsi Fire Temple at Dhobie Talao.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on, the premises by order of Mr. Gabaldass Dayabhai the Transferee of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Maneckji Nowroji Siganporia alias Javeri in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indentures of mortgage and further charge dated the 16th day of July 1889 and 29th day of January 1895 respectively and made between the said Maneckji Nowroji Siganporia alias Javeri of the one part and Nundkore alias Jadav wife of Dayabhai Rangildass of the other part the following landed property, viz. :—

All that piece of land with the tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the south side of New Sonapore Road in the Island and Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 155 and six-ninths square yards or 148 and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts as described in the bill, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1148, new No. 6875, old survey No. 1224 and new survey No. 8257 assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 2808 and street No. 310-312 and bounded on the West by the property of Framjee Sorabjee Wadia, on the East by the property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Karapesina, on the north by the said New Sonapore Road and on the south by the property of Hormusjee Shapurjee Javeri and which premises are now in the occupation of the said MANECKJEE NOWROJEE JAVERI and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Munsookhlal Damodar and Jamsetjee, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khetwady, 12th Lane, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, cottage piano by Soundy, canvas racing boat with oars, etc., office table, bookpress, lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of H. R. BRAGG, Esq.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods and the following.—

A few musical intruments such as bass violins, cornets, etc 25 cases eau de cologne.

1 lot of Jaypore marble table ornaments.

Furniture, such as tables, chairs, teapoys, book and hat-stands, sofas, meatsafe, whatnot, dressing and washhand tables, cupboards, sideboard, etc.

On account and at the risk of Alibhai Currimjee—ex s. s. Edon Hall.

10-29—24 axle Arms, by F. Selby and Co.

AT 2 P.M.

1 serviceable victoria.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 double-seated glass-fronted brougham.
1 dog-cart with hood.
2 bicycles.
1 Berar buffaloe at present giving 7 seers of milk and when in full milk gives 12 seers.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

Sale of Two Plots of Ground suitable for Building Purposes on the Dongersey Road, at Malabar Hill.

By order of the vendor, Mr. Chaturbhuj Govindji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Shamjibhai Akhai, the undermentioned properties, at 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 27th instant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, vendor's Solicitors, at their office, No 79, Medows Street Fort, Bombay, where the title-deeds can also be inspected.

PARTICULARS.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure, together with the fruit and other trees standing and growing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by recent admeasurement 1,878 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 572, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly by the property of Kaliandas Kirparam and partly by the property of Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, on or towards the south partly by the property of Soonderdas Jadowji and partly by Doongersey Road, on or towards the east by the property of the said Chaturbhuj Govindji, secondly hereinafter described, and on or towards the west partly by the aforesaid property of the said Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Peti, and partly by the aforesaid property of Soonderdas Jadowjee, and which said piece of land is assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 3152, 3153 and 3160, and, Street Nos. 13, 14, and 24, and is now and for some time past has been in the possession of the vendor.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure, situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill, on Doongersey Road, on the north side thereof, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing 2,400 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by property of the late Kaliandas Kirparam, on or towards the south by the said Doongersey Road, on or towards the east by the property of Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas, and on or towards the west by the property of the said Chaturbhuj Govindji firstly hereinbefore described, and which said premises are, together with other premises, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 572, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos 3152, 3153, and 3160, and Street Nos 13, 14, and 24, and are now in the possession of the vendor.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN DARGARWADY OR CAVEL STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Shunkerprasad Hariprasad and Girjaprasad Hariprasad, the transferees of the mortgagees, as also the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Sariram Benichand, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 12th day of June, 1889, and made between Shiv Narayen Benichand (since deceased) of the one part and Shivshankar Pritamlal Mehta of the other part and also in the indenture of transfer of mortgage and further charge dated the 21st day of April, 1896, and made between the said Shivshanker Pritamlal Mehta of the first part, the said Shriram Benichand of the second part and the said Shunkerprasad Hariprasad and Girjaprasad Hariprasad of the third part, the following property viz :—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of the cart called Dargarwady or Cavel Street, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 241 and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 246 and new No. 1803, and old Survey No. 214 and new Survey No. 221, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under Nos. 32 and 33, and now under Ward No. 3888 and Street No. 51, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the property of Lalcobhai Bhogilal, on the west by the property of Khatri Ramnath Pandoorang, on the north by the property of Francisco Fernandes, and on the south by the said Dargarwady or Cavel Street, and which hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the said Shunkerprasad Hariprasad and Gerjaprasad Hariprasad and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 19th August, 1898.

NOTICES.

Ex S. S. "LANDAURA."

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

MESSRS. CAVANAGH and MARTIN'S BATCH OF WALERS, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Hacks, Ponies, etc., have now been landed and are on view at our BYCULLA STABLES, 223, Bellasis Road.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

13th August, 1898, Girgaum and Byculla.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

CEYLON HAND-MADE WASHING LACE.

BEST QUALITY and different kinds. Moderate Prices. Always in Stock. Apply to.—J. D. S. W. JAYASURIYA and BROS. Late of J. P. J. DeSILVA and Co., Ceylon Manufacturing Jewellers and Washing Lace Merchants, No. 2, Brigade Road, Bangalore.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION SALE of CONTRACT for the supply of 5,13,000 Maunds of BOMBAY SALT required for the use of the Travancore Government for M. E. 1074 will take place at the Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, at 1 p.m., on the 20th September, 1898.

For further information refer to hand-bills, which can be had on application to the Commercial Agent, Alleppey, Messrs Arbuthnot and Co., Madras, or Messrs. Wallibhoy Kaderbhoy and Co., Bombay.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO, Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 28th July, 1898.

TO BE LET.—AN AIRY BUNGALOW of H. H. the Aga Khan, at Walkeshwar, Narayen Dabhleker's Road, near Sea Shore.

For particulars apply to

KASSUMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan's Estate, Jail Road, Imam Wada, Khoja's Chawl.

TO BE LET.—AN AIRY BUNGALOW of H. H. the Aga Khan, near the Sea Shore, Bandra Hill, with Turkish Bath.

For particulars apply to

KASSUMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan's Estate.

WANTED.

NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY, LIMITED.

MOHPANI MINES, C. P.

WANTED, 50 good COAL HEWERS or SINKERS to settle at the Mines. Can make good Wages. Free houses provided and regular work all the year round.

Apply to

THE AGENT AND MANAGER, Mohpani Mines, C. P.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............... $	100,00,000
Reserve Fund............... $	80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors...... $	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S'

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT

OF

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S

Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club

WHISKEY

By all Wine Merchants.

THE

NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL

IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS

AND

WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin) Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES, 1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL, Landhaus Birkenfeld, Wesel-am-Rhein, Germany

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do	„ 4½ „
Third do	„ 2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........Rs. 40,00,000

RESERVES AND REST .... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum ; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent,

Hornby Road.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000

RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.

WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,

RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m. High water, 0-7m., 0-13a. Low water, 5-57m., 6-30a.
P. and O. s. s. Clyde, with English Mail of 5th inst., due to arrive at 5 p. m.
Bombay Legislative Council, Council Hall, Poona, Mid-day.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Kahandas Mancharam Scholarship for 1897, has been awarded to Lallubhai Permanand Parekh, of Baroda College.

THEFT AT MAZAGON.—Mrs. MacKay residing in the compound of Hamilton's Hotel, Mazagon, reported to the police on Wednesday, that some time on the 17th inst., a silver egg-stand and six silver spoons, marked J. B. Mc. on each spoon, and valued at Rs. 50, were stolen from a sideboard in the dining room.

RANGERS HOCKEY.—There will be a match this evening with the Y. M. C. A. at 5-30, sharp. The following will represent the Rangers,—Goal—Harris, Backs,—Engel, Greene, Halfbacks—Kelly, Monahan, Kerrigan,—Forwards, Smith, Davies, Stewart, Stavrides, Greene R—Reserves, Peters, Wray, and Spencer.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL OFF A SCAFFOLDING.—Succaram Sheeva and Abi Dawood, both coolies employed at the Koh-i-Noor Mill now under erection at Naigaum Cross Road, were at work on Wednesday afternoon, when they accidentally fell off a scaffolding, a height of about twenty-one feet on to the ground below, sustaining fracture of their skulls. They were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where they are now lying in a precarious condition.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 this evening (weather permitting) ;—

March	Lynwood	Hume
Scena ed Aria (Euphonian Solo)	Lassedio di Arlem	Verdi
Reminiscenes of	Sullivan	Winterbottom
Valse	Toreador	Royle
Selection	Rip Van Winkle	Planquette
Galop	Polter Geister	Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FRAUD BY A CART-DRIVER.—Raghoonath Narayen the godown-keeper of the Union Mills, at Parel, loaded five carts with cotton bales on the 16th instant and despatched them to Pydhownee. As one of the carts, No. 1139, containing four bales of cotton valued at Rs. 475, failed to reach its destination, a report was made to the police, who on inquiry ascertained that the plate of cart No. 1139 was lost about a fortnight ago at Ghorapdeo and that the owner of the cart had reported the loss to the police. Both the divisional and detective police are investigating the matter.

CAUSING NUISANCE.—Further inquiry into the case in which the Health Department charged the Colaba Land Company, Mr. Nassarwanji Mistri, who had leased land from the Company and certain Gowlis, who had stabled their buffaloes there, with causing nuisance, was resumed yesterday by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade, Police Court. Mr. Leask, Assistant Health Officer, prosecuted ; while Mr. Hormusji M. Chichgar, solicitor, appeared for the Company. Mr. Chichgar having undertaken to remove the nuisance complained of, further hearing was adjourned to 1st September.

REPORTED THEFT OF A WATCH.—Dr. Alfonso Maye, assistant to Professor Haffkine, residing at Khushroo Lodge, Nesbit Lane, reported to the Police on Wednesday morning that some time on the night of the 16th instant an open face gold watch valued at Rs. 150 and a leather purse containing Rs. 5 in cash were stolen, the former from his waistcoat pocket and the latter from his trousers pocket. It appears that complainant came home about 10-30 p.m., took off his clothes and placed them on a chair upstairs and then went downstairs into the store room. He returned in about ten minutes and sat down in his bed room reading till 3 a.m., when he went to see what time it was by his watch and then found the above property missing.

PERSONATION AND CHEATING.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Gannon prosecuted one Curreem Husson, an ex-policeman of the Bombay Police Force, who has recently been keeping a shop at Null Bazaar, on a charge of falsely personating a public servant by pretending that he was a policeman, and thereby cheating one Boodia Luximan in respect of an umbrella and twelve annas in cash. Complainant is a lad of fourteen years, and resides with his parents at Kamatipoora. On Saturday afternoon last complainant, while on his way home from the Princes Docks, where he has been employed, stopped at the Crawford Market and purchased an umbrella for one rupee. He then proceeded to Null Bazaar and was haggling with a shopkeeper over the price of a cap, which the boy intended to buy when accused came up and asked him where he had bought the new umbrella from. Complainant replied that he had purchased it out of the pay he had received that day and offered to show him the shop. Accused said that he was a policeman in plain clothes and would not believe the explanation given by complainant. He told complainant to accompany him to his "havaldar," The lad went with him. On their arrival at Khetwady the pseudo-policeman took the boy into an Iranis shop, where they both had their tea, and accused made the complainant to pay for it. Accused then asked the lad to give him up the umbrella and the money which he had in his pocket, but the complainant refused to do so. The accused thereupon slapped complainant, threatening him that he would search his place and bring him into more trouble. The boy however remained obdurate and declined to part with the money. Accused then took him to his (complainant's) house at Kamatipoora and made inquiries about him and his parents from certain persons in the neighbourhood. Eventually the complainant's father turned up, to whom the accused represented himself as a policeman in plain clothes, telling him that he had come there to make inquiries, regarding the umbrella and the money which his son had stolen from some persons. In order to cut the matter short, the father induced the lad to give up the umbrella and the money to the assumed sepoy, but told him at the same time that they, would make inquiries about him next morning at the police office. The matter was reported to the police, and from the description given, the accused was arrested by a policeman. It was then ascertained that accused was a policeman until about two months ago, when he was discharged from the force. The accused pleaded before the Magistrate that the umbrella was lent to him by one of his friends and he called two witnesses to prove his statement. His worship on the evidence convicted him, remarking that accused appeared to have taken advantage of his former position, and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY VOL. RIFLES CYCLING CLUB.

PROGRAMME of Cycling Gymkhana to be held on the Marine Lines ground opposite the Bombay Gymkhana on Thursday next 25th August at 5 p. m.

1. Bicycle Spiral Race—To be run in heats of three.
2. One mile Handicap.
3. Tortoise Race for Ladies only—250 yards—Last past the post to win—Competitors must not turn round, and any one dismounting will be disqualified.
4. Cheroot and Umbrella Race (Ladies nomination) Gentlemen to ride a given course to where Lady will be standing with Cheroot and Umbrella dismount, light cheroot, open Umbrella, mount and ride back to winning post, first past post with umbrella open and cheroot alight to win. (competitors to provide their own umbrellas.)
5. Fancy costume race—Gentlemen to ride a given course where bags containing Fancy costume will be laid out to take costume out of bag, dress in same and ride back to winning post. First past post correctly dressed to win. Chairs will be provided for Lady spectators.

Entrance fee for Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5, annas eight each or for all 4 event Rs. 1-8.

The Prizes in each event will be silver spoons.

One spoon for every six entries.

Entries for No. 2 to be made to the Honorary Secretary by noon on Thursday 25th August.

Entries for Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5 can be made on the ground. Competitors are requested to be punctual.

F. H. DOWNING, Sergt.-Major,
Honorary Secretary B. V. R. Cy. Club.

SIR MACKWORTH YOUNG is of opinion that the subordinate veterinary staff in the Punjab is left too much to itself. During the past year over thirty-eight thousand cases have been treated by the sixty-four veterinary assistants throughout the Province, but His Honour does not regard as reliable the statement that of these cases only 13 per cent. were fatal. He says there is no guarantee that the work of these assistants is well done, and a scheme for the reorganisation of the department has been submitted to the Government of India. At present the duties in connection with horse-breeding burden the officer who supervises the veterinary staff, and this it is proposed to alter, so that proper supervision can be carried on. The result hoped for will be a valuable subordinate agency for the prevention of cattle disease and the promotion of cattle breeding generally.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

DISPUTED TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN A BOOKMAKER AND HIS FRIEND.

ELLEN ATKINS VS. EDWARD C. O'BRIEN.

THE plaintiff, a widow, who formerly kept a boarding house at Byculla, where the defendant boarded and lodged for about six years, prayed judgment for the sum of Rs. 3,219-1-0 and interest on Rs. 2,500 at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum from 14th June, 1898, till judgment. Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Smetham Bland, and Noble, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Raikes, in addressing the Court, said that as there was a question raised in regard to the costs of the dissolution of the partnership business between the parties, he would have to go into the details of the business. At first the business belonged to Mr. Widler, who took Mrs. Atkins as his partner. Mr. Widler then was, in debt, and on Mrs Atkins becoming a partner, she contributed Rs. 3,485 towards the liquidation of the debt of the firm. Subsequently Mr. O'Brien was taken in as a partner, and the stock-in-trade of the business was taken at Rs. 5,815 as their joint capital. There was no question that Mr. O'Brien had contributed Rs. 6,000 towards the business of the firm and in the absence of an express agreement, the partners ought to receive the sums they had actually contributed, namely that Mrs. Atkins should receive Rs. 3485, and Mr. O'Brien ought to get Rs. 6,000.

Further issues were raised to determine wheter Mr. O'Brien had agreed to pay Mr. Atkins' costs, and what sum Mrs. Atkins was entitled to receive as her capital.

Mrs. Atkins, examined by Mr. Raikes, said she knew David Widler carrying on business as the Swiss Stores. In June 1896, she became his partner, and for the purpose of the partnership certain accounts were made up and signed by them. She contributed Rs. 3,485 towards the business of the firm. The stock and good will were valued at Rs. 5,815. In August 1896 ; Mr. O'Brien was taken as a partner. The partnership business was carried on down to 6th October 1896, when Mr. Wilder filed a suit against her and Mr. O'Brien for a dissolution of the partnership business. She was served with the summons, and Mr. O'Brien promised her that he would bear all the costs, and she would have nothing to suffer. Mr. Hemming, her solicitor, was aware of the agreement for costs.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Atkins said that she could not find any counterfoil, showing that she paid Rs. 712 into the capital of the firm. She had brought suits in the Small Causes Court, and she had suits filed against her. She tried to reconcile Mr. O'Brien with Mr. Widler, but as they did not agree, she thought that the best thing to do was to dissolve the partnership business. She was so much depressed that she did not care to lose her money. At that time Mr. O'Brien's share was assigned to her.

Re-examined, Mrs. Atkins said that Mr. Peace asked her to take the whole of the money under the assignment, but she did not take the whole amount.

Mr. James Peace, examined br Mr. Raikes, said he was a solicitor now practising alone, but that in the latter half of 1897 he practised in partnership with Mr. Hemming as Hemming and Peace. In Mr. Hemming's absence, the management of the suit came into witness's hands. He joined Mr. Hemming in partnership about the end of June 1897. The proceeds of the sale of the assets of the firm came to Rs. 10,433-6-9. Widler had been ordered to give security, and had failed to do so. Witness took out of court Rs. 8,907-8-0 under the order as joint solicitor for the partners. On receiving the money, witness paid Mrs. Atkins Rs. 3500. At first he offerred to pay Mrs. Atkins Rs. 7,000, but she would not receive it, as Mr. O'Brien was away. On the 4th December witness paid Mr. O'Brien Rs. 3,500 on account of his share. There remained Rs. 1907-8 with witness, which he applied towards payment of witness's costs. There still remained a balance of Rs. 680-9-0 due for costs. A sum of Rs. 446-2-5 remained in court as due to Mr. O'Brien. Witness knew Mr. O'Brien's capital in the firm was Rs. 6,000. He made a rough estimate of the costs, and paid what he thought would leave a fair margin for payment for costs.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Peace said he paid Mrs. Atkins Rs. 3,500, because he asked for that amount. Witness did not know Mrs. Atkins until the partnership suit was brought by Mr. Widler Witness always understood from Mrs. Atkins that Mr. O'Brien had promised to pay her costs, that is the costs of both parties.

Re-examined by Mr. Raikes : witness said there was always a joint account kept in his office of the cost of both defendants.

Miss Ethel Crage, in answer to Mr. Raikes, said she remembered her mother was a partner in the firm of Widler and Co., and that Widler brought a suit against her mother and Mr. O'Brien. Her mother defended the suit through the same solicitors, Hemming and Peace, to whom Mr. O'Brien took her. She heard the conversation they had before they left for the solicitors' office. Mr. O'Brien promised to bear all the cost, and her mother, therefore, agreed to support his case and went with him to the solicitor.

Cross examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, witness said she was in the sitting-room when the conversation about the costs took place. At that time she was acting as clerk to the partnership. She used to write the French correspondence of the firm and also the books. She used to work a few hours every day in the firms's office. She was quite certain she heard the conversation between her mother and Mr. O'Brien.

Mr. Hemming, solicitor, examined by Mr. Raikes, said he remembered the suit of Widler vs. Atkins. He acted at one time as solicitor for the defendants, Mr. O'Brien was witnesse's client in the Police Court proceedings. Witness knew of no agreement between the parties as to payment of costs of the suit. He thought there was no agreement. On one occasion, he remembered ; Mrs. Atkins told witness that she ought not to be asked to pay any costs ; and she asked, witness to speak to Mr. O'Brien about it Witness said to Mr. O'Brien that, as his share was nearly double, he ought to pay two-thirds of the costs, and Mrs. Atkins one-third. Mr. O'Brien said he had become a partner to oblige Mrs. Atkins, who, he said, ought to pay the costs. Witness asked Mr. O'Brien several times to settle the question about the costs, but no arrangement was come to.

In answer to Mr. Kirkpatrick, witness said that where there was a common account, one bill was made out.

Mr. Raikes said that was the evidence for the plaintiff.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then called Mr. O'Brien, who said that according to the deed, the capital of the other two partners was to be Rs. 5,850. Witness joined the firm in August. He never agreed to pay the costs of the suit brought by Widler against them both. He never urged her to support his case telling her if she did so, he would pay her costs of the suit. He once asked for bill of Mrs. Atkins costs only to ascertain what his own costs were, but never with the intention of paying Mrs. Atkin's costs.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raikes, witness said all the allegations made by Widler in his suit were against witness himself, and they were serious allegations ; but it was not necessary for him to be supported in his answer by his co-defendant, Mrs. Atkins. Witness had been summoned by Widler in the Police Court for assault. Mrs. Atkins joined in the suit, because she wanted to defend herself.

Mr. Kirkpatrick briefly addressed the court on behalf of the defendant. He said Mr. Hemming gave them the real truth of the matter when he said that the parties were not agreed as to who should pay the costs of the suit brought against them. The evidence of Miss Crage was not reliable : the young lady had got confused as to what she heard herself and what she had heard from her mother. There was no reason why Mr. O'Brien should undertake to pay Mrs. Atkins costs It was only a suit for dissolution of partnership ; and Mr O'Brien had nothing to gain by Mrs Atkins coming to his assistance. There was oath on one side and oath on the other, and the probability was that Mr Hemming was correct in the evidence he gave.

At this stage, the court adjourned.

THE romances of the Peerage are highly sensational and fascinating. So recently as last September the caretaker of the Town Hall of Chelsea became, by the death of a distant relative, eighth Earl of Egmont, and the possessor of large estates. Till the other day the Hon. Robert Charles Sinclair de Courcy, only brother of the thirty-third Lord Kingsale, the Premier Peer of Ireland, the creation of whose title dates from 1181, was a first saloon steward and bandsman on board the P. and O. Mail steamer Britannia. He has now left the service of the company, having become wholly unexpectedly the possessor of an annuity of 900l. a year. The Barons of Kingsale in the Irish Peerage, like the Baron Forester in the Perage of England, have the privilege of appearing covered in the Royal presence. This privilege was conferred on the ancestor of Lord Kingsale by King John, and on the ancestor of Lord Forester by Henry VIII.

HERR SCHALK, who directed the performance of "Lohengrin" at Covent Garden, has been appointed by Mr. Maurice Grau, successor to the late Anton Seidl, as conductor of the German operatic performances at New York next winter. Herr Schalk will likewise go to London in the summer for any Wagner representations which may then be given there. Herr Schalk, who until recently was one of the conductors at Buda Pesth, has not hitherto had any adequate chance of displaying his special talents in London, for he has been engaged to direct "Tristan and Isolde," but owing to the illness of M. Jean de Reszke, "Lohengrin" had to be substituted at the last moment, and Herr Schalk was placed under the difficulty of conducting his opera without any sort of rehearsal. He is nevertheless considered on the Continent one of the most promising young conductors of the day.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 16th August were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette" :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 15th August, 17 feet 6 inches against 19 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Kharif crops are flourishing. The supply of water is insufficient almost throughout the district causing anxiety to cultivators. Locusts appeared in Manjhand and caused slight injury to jowari and bajri cultivation. The supply of fodder is improving in Kohistan. The prices of food-grains are steady.

Shikarpur.—River 12 feet 10 inches against 15 feet 10 inches in the same week last year. Kharif cultivation is suffering from want of water. Locusts appeared in one taluka, but caused no damage. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Kharif sowing continues in six talukas and rice transplanting in one taluka. The supply of water in canals is deficient in seven talukas. Locusts appeared in the Shahdadpur taluka, but caused no damage. The condition of cattle is good in seven talukas and fair in five. Fodder is plentiful in seven talukas, but insufficient in five.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Crops are flourishing. The supply of water is sufficient except at the tails of the Desert Canal and Sukkurwah and its branches. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The price of bajri has risen by 8 chataks while that of jowari has fallen by 12 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—There was no rain during the week. Moisture from previous rain has dried up owing to high winds. The situation in the desert talukas is disappointing. The supply of water is generally sufficient in the Nara Valley. Locusts appeared in Khipro, but caused no damage.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 13th August 1898).—The rainfall for the week was maximum 40 cents at Modasa, minimum 1 cent at Gogo. More rain is wanted for rice crops ; other standing crops are in good condition. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The price of bajri is 15 seers, of jowari 18 seers, of wheat 11 seers 40 tolas and of rice, second sort, 8 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—The rainfall during the week was maximum 73 cents at Dohad, minimum 6 cents at Godhra. The standing crops and agricultural stock are healthy. Fodder is plentiful. The price of maize and bajri in Godhra have fallen from 23 and 16 1-2 seers respectively per rupee to 24 and 17 seers per rupee.

Kaira—(For week ending 15th August 1898)—The rainfall for the week was maximgm 19 cents at Kapadvanj minimum 3 cents at Mehmadabad. Sowing of bavto and rice is in progress in some places. Standing crops are in good condition. Green grass is available in all places and the agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 16 seers, of wheat 10 seers and of rice 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—The rainfall for the week was 33 cents at Jambusar ; there was none in other talukas. Transplantation of rice has been nearly completed. Sowing of til and weeding continue. The general prospects are good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good.

Surat.—The rainfall for the week was maximum 1 inch 44 cents at Pardi, minimum 9 cents at Jalalpor. More rain is wanted for rice crop in the Pardi and Bulsar talukas. Transplantation of rice has been completed except in the Pardi taluka, in some parts of which it is retarded for want of rain. Weeding is in progress. Standing corps are in good condition. The supply of fodder is sufficient and the condition of the agricultural stock is good. Prices are stationary.

Khandesh.—The rainfall during the week at Dhulia was 48 cents, and in the district maximum 1 inch 20 cents at Chopda, minimum 8 cent at Taloda. More rain is wanted in a few talukas. Sowing of bajri continues in three talukas. Weeding has been commenced in some places. Standing crops are in good condition. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of wheat and jowari have fallen while that of bajri has slightly risen.

Nasik.—The rainfall at Nasik was 41 cents ; it is insufficient in the eastern and south-eastern parts of the Sinnar taluka and in the whole of the Nandgaon and Yeola talukas. Sowing operations are in full progress. Land is being prepared for rabi corps. Transplantation of rice and nagli has been nearly completed. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is no marked variation in prices.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily ; total of week 1·52 inches ; total to date 51·19, being 1·56 below average. Temperature normal on 10th, 11th and 15th : abnormal temperature 2° warm on 12th and 13th, and 1° warm on 14th and 16th. Vapour in air normal throughout the week. Wind normal throughout the week.

Thana.—The rainfall for the week was 2 inches 77 cents at Thana, and in the talukas maximum 4 inches 42 cents at Shahapur, minimum 1 inch 13 cents at Mahim. Transplantation of crops has been almost completed. The state of young crops is good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. Prices are stationary.

Kolaba.—There was rainfall throughout the district, maximum 7 inches 38 cents at Karjat, minimum 2 inches 15 cents at Uran. Rice seedlings are in good condition. Weeding is in progress. The price of rice at Alibag is 10 seers 10 totals per rupee. There is a slight fall at Khalapur and Roha. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy except in one village.

Ratnagiri.—There was good rain everywhere, maximum 7 inches 10 cents at Sangameshvar, minimum 1 inch 8 cents at Guhagar. Green grass is available. Crops are thriving. Weeding is in progress. The cattle are in good condition. There is no marked change in the prices of food-grains.

Ahmednagar.—There was slight rain in nine talukas, maximum 85 cents at Akola, minimum 6 cents at Karjat. Bajri sowing has been completed. The condition of young crops is good. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of the principal food-grains is 16 seers 35 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—The rainfall at Sholapur was 42 cents and at Barsi 14 cents ; there was none in the other talukas. The total rainfall is sufficient in the Sangola and Malsiras talukas. More rain is wanted for the young kharif crops in Karmala, Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras, where they are withering. Land is being prepared for rabi crops in the Sholapur and Barsi talukas. Fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a slight fall in the price of jowari in Pandharpur and Sangola and rise in Sholapur and Barsi. Elsewhere the price is stationary. The price of Sholapur jowari is 19 seers 3 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—The rainfall at Satara measured 1 inch 3 cents, and in the district maximum 3 inches 52 cents at Javli, minimum 9 cents at Man. Weeding has been commenced. The agricultural stock are in good codition. More rain is wanted in the eastern talukas.

Bijapur.—There was very slight rain in seven talukas, maximum 29 cents at Sindgi and Hungund and minimum 1 cent at Bijapur. There was no rain at Indi. Standing crops are withering for want of moisture and are damaged by blight in Sindgi, Badami and Bijapur. Heavy rain is urgently needed for cotton sowing. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The average price of food-grains is 20 seers 15 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—There was rain during the week throughout the district, varying from 10 cents at Parasgad to 5 inches 91 cents at Chandgad. More rain is still wanted generally in the eastern talukas. Young kharif crops are thriving, except in the eastern parts of Gokak and in the Athni and Parasgad talukas, where they are withering owing to insufficiency of rain and rabi sowings have been retarded. Locusts cause damage to crops in parts of the Belgaum, Gokak, Parasgad and Sampgaon talukas. The supplies of water and fodder are sufficient ; otherwise the situation remains unchanged.

Dharwar.—There was rain during the week, varying from 1 inch 44 cents at Ranebennur to 20 cents at Nargund and Mundargi. There was no rain at Ron. More rain is urgently required for standing crops in the black soil talukas, especially at Navalgund and Ron, where crops are withering. Kharif crops in the Mallad talukas are in good condition, but heavy showers are necessary in the Ranebennur and Kod talukas, Land is being prepared for rabi sowing. The agricultural stock are healthy. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The price of jowari is 17 seers 2 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—There was rain throughout the district, maximum 7 inches 48 cents at Siddapur, minimum 1 inch 6 cents at Mundgod. Transplantation and weeding continue. The agricultural stock are in good condition.

Rajkot.—The rainfall during the week was 3 cents. Weeding operations are in progress. The average prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram are 12 seers 10 tolas, 12 seers 50 tolas, 14 seers 60 tolas and 13 seers, respectively, per rupee.

Wadhwan.—There was no rain during the week. Rain is urgently required. Crops are in good condition. Weeding of kharif crops is in progress. Bajri sells at 15 and jowari at 17½ seers per rupee.

Baroda.—The rainfall during the week was 8 cents. The condition of the agricultural stock and of standing crops is fair. Sowing operations have been completed in the Navsari and Amreli divisions, but continue in parts of the Baroda and Kadi Divisions. Rain is wanted in the Amreli division and in Okhamandal. The price of bajri is 33, of wheat 20, of superior rice 14 and of inferior rice 20 pounds per British rupee.

"THE British Constitution is going to pot, sir ! and that's a fact." "Dear me ! Do you really think so ?" "Do I think so ! Don't I know so ? Why, sir, in another ten years there will be nothing left of it." "Well, sir," said the other, when he could get a word in, "I am very sorry to hear what you say about the British Constitution, but to be quite frank with you, I am most concerned just now with my own constitution. I seem to be going all to pieces ; what do you, advise ?" "My dear sir, why didn't you say so before ? Holloway's Pills, to be sure ; they will keep your system in good order, and enable you to discuss with vigour the questions of the day. I am never without them."

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Espl'ade. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba. In. Cts.	
Previously registered	55	44	54	21	54	25	50	19
Thursday, 18th August	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	5
Total	55	44	54	23	54	26	51	24
Total fall to August 18th, 1897	60	78	58	58	55	12	57	8
Total fall to August 18th 1896	85	79	83	83	70	92	83	73

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	156	16
On the 16th August 1898	0	60
Total	156	76

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	32	92
On the 16th August	0	12
Total	33	4
Total fall up to 16th August 1897	40	47
Total fall up to 16th August 1896	66	89

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY. THE 18TH OF AUGUST, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A. M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·623	SE	3	102·6	82·1	68	...	12·77	+0·69
Sirsa	29·639	W	6	103·3	85·5	44	...	5·12	—3·93
Delhi	29·644	E	5	93·2	81·0	76	..	10·25	—8·50
Agra	29·639	SE	2	91·0	82·4	82	0·01	12·59	—5·78
Cawnpore	29·643	NE	1	92·1	81·1	84	0·04	25·89	...
Allahabad	29·613	ENE	5	91·1	80·8	84	0·12	34·76	+10·77
Jhansi	29·651	NE	1	87·1	73·7	83	0·55	26·50	+0·78
Jacobabad	29·581	SSE	4	105·4	79·1	69	...	2·90	+0·44
Karachi	29·683	WSW	10	89·4	77·5	71	...	2·17	—3·01
Jeypore	29·678	WNW	4	100·1	78·9	74	...	13·61	—3·81
Ajmere	29·688	W	8	92·4	79·1	67	...	7·57	—6·23
Deesa	29·727	SW	9	92·8	75·5	76	...	13·04	—4·98
Ahmedabad	29·733	WSW	3	93·7	78·1	70	...	22·09	...
Bhuj	29·729	WSW	14	90·2	74·9	78	...	10·37	—0·07
Rajkot	29·741	WSW	9	94·9	70·8	77	...	8·10	—13·05
Ghadechi	29·739	W	10	96·6	73·8	73	..	17·49	...
Veraval	29·748	SW	8	83·5	77·3	86	...	7·52	...
Neemuch	29·711	SW	4	87·8	73·5	75	..	11·94	—7·31
Indore	29·750	Calm	4	79·8	71·6	98	0·16	23·98	+3·99
Saugor	29·650	N	7	80·7	72·6	91	0·68	44·41	+13·03
Jubulpore	29·660	W	7	76·9	70·6	99	0·31	37·61	—2·28
Hoshangabad	29·707	W	6	78·7	71·2	95	1·29	37·53	+2·35
Khandwa	29·735	W	7	81·7	72·6	91	0·16	13·55	—5·35
Raipur	29·642	SW	11	80·7	73·1	94	0·13	30·65	—2·12
Nagpur	29·675	WNW	11	77·3	71·9	9[illegible]	2·66	32·6	+3·83
Amraoti	29·710	WNW	9	80·[illegible]	70·3	83	0.26	14·55	—6·[illegible]
Akola	29·731	WNW	6	84·5	72·7	88	0·03	14·28	—6·58
Surat	29·749	W	4	89·1	77·1	80	...	24·98	—8·32
Malegaon	29·728	W	12	90·9	73·6	69	...	11·06	—0·44
Bombay	29·790	W	9	85·0	77·2	83	0·02	50·91	—2·69
Poona	29·795	WSW	12	81·6	66·5	79	0·36	14·[illegible]3	+0·57
Ahmednagar	29·769	WNW	8	91·3	?	72	..	5·92	...
Aurangabad	29·776	WSW	5	91·8	69·2	77	...	11·67	...
Sholapur	29·792	W	14	92·2	71·0	67	...	15·15	+2·16
Ratnagiri	29·801	W	4	83·9	75·9	84	0·53	97·39	+15·34
Belgaum	29·834	WNW	?	79·2	65·3	90	0·17	30·12	+1·05
Goa	29·826	NW	7	84·0	76·6	87	0·02	80·17	..
Karwar	29·817	N	2	83·2	74·5	91	0·58	99·03	+7·57
Mangalore	29·836	ENE	1	82·3	74·4	90	0·10	82·59	—0·86
Calicut	29·824	Calm	6	83·2	75·0	91	...	74·07	+1·05
Cochin	29·827	NW	M	86·5	75·2	85	...	61·62	+3·66
Bangalore	29·830	W	8	84·3	67·8	74	..	5·58	—5·89
Secunderabad	26·726	WNW	7	91·1	74·9	74	...	20·67	+3·68
Masulipatam	29·684	NW	8	98·2	80·6	70	0·03	18·30	+2·77
Bellary	29·793	W	12	94·7	74·2	58	...	2·85	—2·54
Cuddapah	29·781	NW	G	94·1	76·9	85	...	3·63	—8·21
Madras	29·754	SSW	5	91·0	69·0	73	...	9·22	+0·67
Coimbatore	29·816	E	4	88·9	72·1	84	...	1·25	—2·08
Trichinopoly	29·768	SW	5	99·1	77·3	64	0·03	0·39	—4·31
Negapatam	29·766	SW	9	93·5	71·9	89	0·58	6·74	×0·22
Colombo	29·838	WSW	10	86·5	77·5	82	0·03	17·12	+1·79
Aden	29·648	SW	14	91·8	81,8	72	...	...	—0·20

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H=0·00 (56·54) : G T H=0·12 (55·33) ; St G H=0·07 (54·37) ; C P=0·02 (50·91).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in the Punjab and at Cawnpore, Allahabad and Indore, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south, Gradients are moderate. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the North-West Provinces and at Lahore, Delhi, Mangalore and Coimbatore, and south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Neemuch and 14 at Ajmere and Bhuj. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 9° in excess of the normal at Lahore, Sirsa, Jeypore, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Malegaon, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary, and the minimum 5° in excess at Sirsa and Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 65° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Local heavy rain has fallen at Nagpur (2·66") ; over an inch at Hoshangabad (1·29") ; about three-quarters of an inch at Saugor ; about half an inch at Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Ratnagiri, Karwar, and Negapatam ; and under half an inch at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Indore, Khandwa, Raipur, Amraoti, Akola, Bombay, Poona, Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore, Masulipatam and Trichinopoly. Winds in the Central and North-West Provinces are still cyclonic and rain is to be expected there and also in Berar. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast continues to be extremely weak, while that between Bombay and Karwar is about one-third of its normal steepness. Rain in light or moderate showers only is therefore likely on that coast. In the Madras Presidency scattered showers are probable.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 18.

Thursday.—Pressure has increased everywhere. The barometer is lowest in north-west Punjab and highest in Tenasserim, while a well marked trough of low pressure extends from the head of the Bay to south-east Punjab. Winds blow from about normal monsoon directions, the directions being between south-west and north-west over the Peninsula and central parts of the country, from south south-east Burma, and from the eastward in Northern India. The monsoon is about its normal strength at the head of the Bay, but is only half the usual strength at Bombay. Temperature has generally changed irregularly, but has fallen briskly to rapidly in the Central Provinces and west of the North-West Provinces, and risen in Central India, in the West Coast districts, Sind and Rajputana. The heat is less than usual in Burma, the Central Provinces and west of the North-West Provinces, and generally excessive elsewhere. The highest maximum is 107 degrees at Khushab. Heavyish rain has fallen over the Central Provinces and general showers in Burma, Assam and Lower Bengal, but elsewhere only light scattered showers are reported and nearly the whole of North-West India is without rain. The principal rainfall amounts are over three inches in Moulmein and Pachmarhi, over two inches in Nagpur and over one inch at Akyab, Sibsagar, Darjeeling and Hoshangabad.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 17th August, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches	29·752
Temperature of the Air..........degrees	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer..........	77·1
Dew Point..........	75·5
Relative humidity of Air..........	·825
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	5·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	85·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)..........	78·2
General Directions of wind*	W.WSW.W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	227
Fall of Rain	0·05
Total fall during month..........	2·98
„ „ year..........	51·24
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th August...	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—AUGUST 17.

10 p.m. ...	80·0

THURSDAY—AUGUST 18.

6 a.m. ...	78·9
10 a.m. ...	82·7
2 p.m. ...	83·4
4 p.m. ...	83·1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Ville de Paris, 2,123 tons, Captain J Ceccaldi, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE s s Dora, 1,457 tons, Captain B Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trincomalee, (12th August) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE s s Pondo, 1,764 tons, Captain D Mackenzie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (6th August) with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,311 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 69 cases opium, and the following passengers :—Mr Eddie, Dr Shroff, Sergt and Mrs Lane and child, Mr Adamson, Mr Bee, Mr and Mrs De Silva and 83 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Clan Shaw	2177	Gladstone	Liverpool	30-8	F M & Co
C	Mobile	930	Miller	Aden		B & P S N Co
F	Fazilka	2698	Bell	Calcutta	18-8	M M & Co
H & J	H M S Magdala and Tenaserim		Fleet R N			R Navy
K	Rothenfels	1864	Tegge	Hamburg		Glade & Co
L	Afghan	1439	(Repairing)			H C Jocsub
M	Bengloe	1937	Thomson	L & Antwerp	20-8	F M & Co
Q	Ville de Paris	2123	Ceocalde	Dunkirk	19-8	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Ponani	552	Ahmed	Bhownagur	20-8	Shprd & Co
Kaveri	553				Do
Satrunji	547		Karachi	23-8	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	27-8	P & O S N Co
4	C Macfarlane	3105	Mac-Mahon			F M & Co
7	Senta	2663	Vafs	Hamburg	18 8	Volkart Bros
16	Bengal	3560	Webner	Aden	20-8	P & O S N Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.		Agents.
Mahanadi	1192	tons gross	Shprd & Co
Sabarmati	1015	do	do

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Pondo s	Mackenzie	Rangoon, Aug 6
	Dora s	Mitchell	Trincomalee, Aug 12
	Khandalla s	Whitehead	Busreh, Aug 5

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
18	Senta s	Voss	Hamburg, &c
	Pachumba s	Skinner	Persian Gulf
	Landaura s	Britten	Calcutta
	Fazilka s	Bell	Calcutta
	Naseri s	Raffin	Persian Gulf

The steamer Ville de Paris, Captain Ceccaldi, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Dunkirk.

The steamer Dora, entered for loading yesterday for Aden and Massowa.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 18.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—5 cases whisky Morinas and Co
City of London s—15 cases whisky B Smyth and Co

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Methly Hall s—8 casks earthenware Mohomedally Dawoodbhoy
Clan Shaw s—18 casks chemicals M M Bottlewalla and Co, 4 cases ham and 3 cases bacon Hirjibhai Maneckjee

FROM LONDON.

Coledonia s—25 cases oilmenstores, 4 cases ham, 2 cases bacon and 3 cases cheese, Cowasjee Dadabhoy, 3 cases provision R J Tata, 4 bales writing paper and 19 bales and 1 case printing papers Balcrushna Sazba and 7 bales writing paper, 2 bales milboards and 2 cases envelopes John Dickinson and Co, 3 cases soap and 50 cases provision Kawasjee Ruttonjee and Sons, 47 cases varnish M A Hoosein and Brothers, 5 cases soap and 2 cases glassware Bomanjee Maneckjee Panthaky, 3 cases writing paper B D Motiwalla and Co, 25 cases provision K Ruttonjee and Sons, 5 cases varnish C Rajbhoy and Co, 23 cases provision, 72 cases oilmenstores, 3 cases soap and 11 cases medicine B Nazerally, 500 drums chemicals H M Mehta, 10 cases medicine P Jugjiwan, 3 cases stationery B J Buney and Co, 8 cases soap Hajee Haroon and Co

FROM HAMBURG.

Jonnesberger s—15 bales printing paper A M Sodder, 4 cases earthenware, 25 cases glassware and 5 cases lampware Goolam Husain Cullian, 13 cases candlesticks K Somjee, 7 cases glassware Esmail Beg Mohomed

FROM BORDEAUX

Caledonia s—55 cases wine Phipson and Co

FORM ANTWERP.

Johannesberger s—7 cases earthenware C Nanjee and Co, 28 bales casing paper The Britain Mill, 40 flasks chemicals C H B Forbes and Co, 35 cases glassware Lalljee Dewraj, 45 cases beer Cutler Palmer and Co. 45 cases glassware and 23 cases and 65 casks earthenware M Merally and Co

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Clan Shaw s—400 cwt coir yarn Antojee Mahadew, 100 bales wool C Nanjee, 28 bales wool R Amerchand, 15 bales wool David Sassoon and Co. 18000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers, 2200 cwt wheat Sanday and Co

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—10 cwt peacock feathers Megjee Mohomed and Co, 4 cases peacock feathers N Mianee, 325 cwt buffalo horns, E C Nanjee

FOR HAMBURG.

Rothenfels s—4 cases brassware, S J Tellery and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Brindisi s—200 bales twist B Nusserwanjee, 200 bales twist M Byramjee, 200 bales twist King Wan, 250 bales twist Yan Shun and Co, 1200 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee, 288 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co, 408 bales twist Tata and Co. 100 bales twist The Bombay National Manufacturing Co, 100 bales twist T Naronjee and Co, 76 bales twist, J C Bhesania, 100 bales twist J P Jal, 800 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co, 140 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co, 650 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 444 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co, 300 bales twist Dinshaw D Curranee and Co

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bezwada s—48 bales cotton L Baboolall

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 18th August, 1898.

There will be shooting at the rifle range Colaba on Saturday next the 20th instant from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 19.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE, and the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE B TYABJI.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

978-237-35—Bicknell M and M—Alamsi vs The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Co, Ld—Crawford B and Co

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

472-98—Shaik Vuli Mahomed Shaik Abdulabhai and Kadurbhoy Mulla Hassanali vs Alibhai Mulla Hassanali—Ardashir H and D—For claimant

13201-97—Soonderlal Dewkinandan and another vs Goorroopchand Moosadilal and another

14-928-97—Goorprosad Moosadilal and another vs Soonderlal Dewkinandan and another

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes

257-93—Maganlal and R—Maneckchund Kapurchand vs Rachappa Virappa Karajgy and others—Dikshit and D and K J Mantri part heard.

652-97—Shamrao P—Bai Jadaw and another vs Hargovandas Pranjeevandas and others—Ardesir H and D

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice STRACHEY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Causes.

137-81—Crawford B and Co—The Steam Ship Kasala Co Ld vs Steam Dewcurn Nanjee—Roughton and B

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the English Press and M Co Limited and Reduced—Wadia and G—The English Press and M Co Limited, Petitioners.

208-95—Roughton and B—The Fabrish Senitede Biachi Coloni vs Jugmohundas Vundrawandas and others—Little and Co

Testamentary Suits.

13-95—Pestonji R and K, and Bhaishanker and K—Hajrabai widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Essa—Framjee M and M

2-98—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Atumram—M N Sacklatwalla

22-97—Matubai and J—Bhowanishanker Ruttonji and others vs Ramdas Thackersey and others—Payne G and S

Postponed Long Causes.

273-97—Captain and V—Sittaram Sowba and another vs The Hindoostan Spg and Wg Mills Co Ld—Dikshit and D

630-97—Ardesir H and D—Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy Pagdiwalla vs The Societe Generale Mercantile of Paris and another—Craigie L and O, and B, M, and M.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Aug. 16 was 743, giving a death-rate of 44·42 per annum per thousand as against 59·73 the corresponding period of last year, and 40·62 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 172 died from fevers, of which 101 were bubonic ; 95, phthisis ; 38, diseases of the nervous system ; 136, affections of the respiratory organs ; 47, diarrhœa ; 36, dysentery ; 41, still-born ; 74, old age and debility ; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 25 ; Brahmin, 31 ; Lingaet, 8 ; Hindu of other caste, 379 ; Hindu outcaste, 52 ; Musalman, 179 ; Parsee, 29 ; Jew, 2 ; Native Christian, 25 ; Eurasian, 5 ; European, 4 ; Negro-African, 4. The total number of births was 228 as against 152 the corresponding period of last year, and 258 the average over the past five years.

EVERYTHING remains quiet on the frontier. One of the leading Zakha Khel malcontents has recently expressed his intention of restoring the rifles of the deserters from the Indian army and of the Khyber Rifles.

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3. THE DOMINION.
4. NEWFOUNDLAND, AND FRANCE.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18.

THERE were Rs. 16,90,000 of Indian Council Bills allotted in London yesterday, of which Rs. 9,00,000 were to Calcutta, Rs. 3,80,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 4,10,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 29-32d., full acceptance being given to the tenders thereat. An extra allotment of Rs. 1,00,000 of Bills was also made to Calcutta, at 1s. 3 29-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was 1-16d. higher at 1s. 3 3-4d.

Consols declined 3-16 per cent., to 110 11-16. French Rentes remained at 103 1-2; Paris Exchange on London at 25·24 fcs.; Indian Sterling Loan at 113 1-2; and Rupee Securities at £62 13-16. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 1-2 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 3-8 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged in price at 27 1-2d. per oz., and at 59 5-8 cents in New York, with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent lower, at 4·85 1-4 dollars. For Braziers' Copper £59 was quoted.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales; and the Imports, 6,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged all round; but American Arrivals declined 1-64 to 1-32d. per lb., to 3 17-64d. for August and 3 11-64d. for December-January delivery. The Manchester Market closed steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined 1-8 cent in New York, to 5 7-8 cents per lb.; September Futures were 12 points lower, at 5-56 cents, and December 10 points, at 5·68 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

The local Cotton Market has been closed to-day owing to a Hindu holiday.

Since the beginning of the week there has been very little rain throughout the cotton-growing area, as disclosed by this morning's telegraphic advices. Wadhwan, Barsi, Khamgaon and Beawar want more rain; the crop prospects continue good generally, and the weather is bright, but unusually hot at Bhownuggur.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,268	bales.
Wheat	3,594	cwts.
Linseed	5,062	,,
Rapeseed	6,816	,,
Gingellyseed	662	,,
Castorseed	5,300	,,
Rice	7,415	,,

WHEAT is a steady market, with a little enquiry.

SEEDS.—In "Poppyseed," there has been an advance in price to Rs. 6-7-3 per cwt.; "Linseed" remains at Rs. 5-15-9, and "Brown Cawnpore Rapeseed" at Rs. 5-11-6 pee cwt.

FREIGHTS are steadier in tone. Cotton for Liverpool is doing at 22s. per ton, while September shipment has been done at 18s. 6d.

EXCHANGE has continued steady to-day at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce, a small amount only being reported. There was a fair demand for Bank paper for forward delivery mostly on the part of the Bazaar, and busines was done to a moderate extent, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 3 7-8d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 3 7-8d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 4d.	,,
Francs ...1·68 1-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The tone of the market has been strong to-day with 95 1-2 quoted for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 95 1-8 for Account; 85 was quoted for Threes.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day owing to the Hindu holiday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 28-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 13-16
Bar Silver	27 1-2

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, AUGUST 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this evening.

COLOMBO, AUG. 18.

P. and O. steamer Coromadel, from China, and M. M. steamer St. Laos from London, arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Natal left Aden for Bombay on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 5 p.m., and is expected here on Monday, the 22nd instant, at 7 p.m.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay, on the morning of the 18th, and is expected to arrive here on the morning of the 20th August.

The N. Y. K. steamer Matsuyama Maru left Singapore for Colombo, on the 17th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure and accepted at sender's risk.
Private telegrams to and from Philippines in code or cipher suspended.
All telegrams, including those in secret language, can be accepted for and from West Indies, except Cuba and Porto Rico.
Telegrams in plain language can be accepted for and from Cuba and Porto Rico, but telegrams in secret language for these places are prohibited, except those of Government officials and their diplomatic representatives.
Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.
Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Yungch ang and Tali.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th August, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via:	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	17	5	53 p.m.	4	31
Teheran	18	2	38 p.m.	...	24
Suez	18	3	.. p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 18th August, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	54	...	5
,, Karachi	...	14	...	1
,, Madras	...	20	...	1

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 6th August, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,23,456	Rs. 2,57,796	Rs. 5,791	Rs. 3,87,043
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	...	...	...	4,51,008

Decrease ..... Rs. 63,965

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 6th August, 1898

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	933	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	35,729	36,692	...	972	10,881	...
Parcels, &c.	44,363	65,654	..	21,285	...	1,18,371
Goods	3,190	7,763	..	4,563	...	2,057
Other earnings	83,279	1,10,101	...	26,825	...	...
Total for week	5,30,149	6,39,606	...	...	...	1,09,457
Aggregate						

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KHAN—August 18, at his residence No. 137, Chundunwady Road, opposite Wadia's Fire-temple, Bomanjee Dinshawjee Khan. Funeral this (Friday) morning at 7-30.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—August 8, at Changla Gali, the wife of Captain Alec Campbell, D A A G M, of a son.
NASH—August 15, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of R D Nash, of a son.
SOUTTER—July 31, at Silver Oaks, Jamalpur, the wife P W Soutter, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GERRARD—REPTON—July 30, at Rawalpindi, Major J J Gerrard, Royal Army Medical Corps, to Mabel Kathleen, daughter of the late Colonel Herbert Mills Repton, B S C.

DEATH.

EDWARDS—July 28, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Charles W Edwards, brother of Anthony Edwards and of Mrs Gilbert Nicolay, of Walnut Grove, Mussoorie, aged 49 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1898.

THE discontinuance a few days ago of the examination of railway passengers arriving in Bombay was looked upon with some apprehension as indicating a change of policy. But it appears that the step was only a temporary one, caused by the want of a sufficient medical staff to examine of both outward and inward passengers. The difficulty has now been met, and the inspection has been resumed. The mere fact that its suspension was unavoidable, though only for a few days, illustrates the severe strain to which the medical branch of the public service has been put by a campaign that has now extended over a period of nearly two complete years, during a larger part of which time the famine and the war also made large demands upon the service. The recruitment it received by the engagement of medical men in England for a period of six months, with the option of renewal, has done much to relieve the pressure. But as many of the doctors have not renewed their covenants, the strain is again being felt. It is anticipated that, in view of the unfavourable prospects for the ensuing cold weather, a number of recruits will be obtained in England in the same way as before. If this is so, the question arises whether an agreement for twelve months service instead of six ought not to be obtained, in the interests of the taxpayer. When to the very substantial salaries the doctors from Home receive, there is added the cost of a first class passage both ways, the bill comes to a considerable sum for six months service, the earlier weeks of which are necessarily spent in acquiring an elementary acquaintance with the racial habits and social customs to which even the most rigorous systems of plague treatment have to be accommodated in this country. The doctors who have renewed their covenants have done so only on condition of receiving higher salaries than during the first six months, and hence the anomaly is presented of young men, who have been in Government employ for less than a year obtaining higher pay than officers who have borne the burden and heat of the day for a number of years. However, this method of comparison cannot be carried too far. The normal strength of the medical services of the country being insufficient to cope with the extraordinary pressure induced by famine and plague, its temporary recruitment become necessary and it would not have been reasonable to ask medical men at Home to take temporary duty on work of a specially dangerous and distasteful description, on the same terms as those applying to young men entering the service for good with a career before them, with certain prospects of promotion in pay and position, with most generous leave rules, and with a pension to look forward to. The "English doctors" as they are called have none of these advantages offered them when they accept employment from the Secretary of State. The offer of plague work in the tropics to men inexperienced both in respect to the work and the climate, is not in itself sufficiently tempting to lead to any great rush of candidates unless the salary is good, especially if the intending applicant knows that several of the "first batch" of doctors have resigned and returned home in consequence of ill health.

While the exigencies of the medical service lead Government to temporarily suspend the inspection of incoming railway passengers, the precautions taken to prevent the exportation of plague by sea are being made still more rigorous than hitherto. The occurrence of one or two cases of plague on board the mail steamer Carthage has attracted attention in Europe, and it has been pointed out to the Government of India through the Secretary of State that the rules of the Venice Convention have not been strictly followed in Bombay. In order to meet this objection to present methods new rules are published in the last issue of the *Government Gazette* and will be inforced as soon as practicable. The first Section, of the "Sanitary Measures for ships sailing from Infected Ports" laid down by the Venice Convention provides for "compulsory individual medical inspection, by day, on shore, at the time of embarkation, during such period as may be necessary by a doctor appointed by public authority, of each person sailing in the ship." As is well known the inspection here, whichwas first organised by Dr. Macartie, ably seconded by Dr. Crimmin, and is now under the supervision of Dr. Jennings assisted by Drs. Evans and Baines, has hitherto been conducted on board the outgoing vessels. This has been a great convenience to passengers and judged by results cannot be said to have been in any sense an inadequate measure. In view of the fact that the period of plague incubation may extend over ten days, the wonder is, not that plague cases have been discovered in vessels bound for Europe, but that the number has been so extremely small. During 1897 nearly three quarters of a million of persons were examined on outward going ships, and on only two vessels—a pilgrim boat and the Government transport Dilwara—did even a single case of plague occur. This favourable result was only brought about by the system adopted, of preventing all persons having the slightest suspicious symptoms from sailing, and by the care and skill with which the system was carried out. Last year 3,322 persons were refused, not because they had plague, but because of the presence of symptoms that might have developed into that disease. We doubt whether the new method of land inspection which will be far less convenient to all concerned (except the medical officers conducting the examination) will provide any better guarantee of safety than the one which has yielded such excellent results. However, the personal convenience of passengers, shipping agents and crew must give way to the imperious voice of Europe as pronounced at the Venice Conference, and the principal of land inspection must be loyally accepted. But there is no reason why it should be made applicable to passengers or crews of inward ships who on arrival in Bombay do not make their home on shore, but continue to live on board while the vessel remains in harbour. It would avoid much delay and loss if the examination in such cases was conducted on board. We are glad to see that the new rules make an exception to the land inspection in cases where a vessel has "nad no communicatian with Bombay," leaving it to the Collector of Custom and the Port Health officer to decide what shall constitute such communication. It is to be hoped that for the general convenience of the public they will not put too narrow a construction upon the words.

THE system of takavi advances is one which has proved of very great value in promoting agricultural improvements, and in teaching the ryots that when they want money it is better to fall into the hands of the Government than those of the money lender. It is therefore a matter for regret that the report from the Central Provinces as to the way in which the men who are thus assisted by the State is the reverse of encouraging. On September 30th last the total outstandings were 25 lakhs of rupees. Collections during last year on account of loans of the nature amounted to Rs. 17,324 as against a net demand of Rs. 29,685. In a year of famine the greatest liberality in making advances and forbearance in making recoveries was of course essential, but the late Chief Commissioner in his review of the year is of opinion that a greater approximation of receipts to demands was feasible. The total amount of loans outstanding is about 25 lakhs of rupees, and while it is recognised that some of this will possibly have to be remitted. Sir Charles Lyall in a valedictory minute, urges that it is essential to the success of the system in future, that payment should be insisted on in all cases where it is not clearly impossible. He asks the District officers to give the matter careful attention, and justly observes that it is most important that those who have been helped by loans of public money should not be encouraged to treat the obligation under which they lie to repay the sum advanced as if it was a debt they are not bound to make any effort to discharge. Among other recommendations Sir Charles Lyall makes in regard to the land revenue administration generally; is the improvement of the efficiency of the Land Record staff and their restriction to their legitimate duty of perfecting the statistics of land tenure, agriculture, transfers and rent collections. In particular, the tendency to employ the District Superintendent of Land Records on miscellaneous duties, to the detriment of his proper work, is objected to. The arrears of revenue work arising from the absorption of the energies of all officers on famine duty should be grappled with, village note books should be written up, and the business of distributing *sanads* for the numerous works of land improvement undertaken, especially in the southern districts, during the Famine year should be vigorously pushed on. Such is the programme which Sir Charles Lyall lays down in his final resolution, which he concludes by taking his leave with great regret, of the body of officers with whom he has been associated during two-and-a-half years of anxiety and distress, and the expression of a hope that happier times are now at hand for the Province, and that the process of recovery from the losses and disasters of the Famine will be steady and rapid.

THE total mortality in Bombay for the week ending August 16 reached 7,43, which is 88 higher than in the previous week and 303 more than in the first week in July, when the present upward curve commenced. It is also 62 in excess of the quinquennial average. True it is still 235 to the good as compared with twelve months ago, but at the present rate of increase the divergence between this year and last continue to contract. The population is undoubtedly larger than it was then, but it is not up to the average, so that even at this early stage, the prospect for next cold weather seems the reverse of favourable. The plague mortality has gone up from 85 to 101 which is nearly seven times the total of the week ending June 21st when the lowest point was reached. In the corresponding week of 1897 only 21 deaths were registered under this cause, but there were 143 cholera deaths as against a blank return now. The record of 1897 also showed double the number of cases of remittent fever 40 per cent. more deaths from phthisis and a higher mortality from respiratory diseases; many plague cases being lost sight of under these heads. While we are happily entirely free from cholera, relapsing fever still persists in making its presence felt, no fewer than sixteen deaths being entered from this cause during the week. The plague mortality was destributed throughout the town and islands the only sections that were exempt being Upper Colaba, southern Fort and Esplanade, Chowpati, Mahaluxmi, Sewri and Worli. When we come to the more populous sections we find that three of them have returns which come into double figures—Dongri has 14 deaths, Mandvie 12, Mahim 10, Khumbarwada 8, Umarkadi and Khetwadi 6 each, and Byculla and Kara Talao 5 each. The comuunal distribution was by no means proportionate to population. Hindus of all classes and Jains had 90 of the plague deaths, Musalmans 9, and Native Christians 2, the other communities being free. The highest death rate in any one district was that of 81·45 recoided in Mahim. Another step in the direction of putting an end to intra-mural burials has been taken by the closing of the Beni Israel Cemetery at Grant Road. The prohibition of its use was greatly needed, in view of the populous character of the locality, and it is only to be regretted that the *fiat* of the Governor in Council did not go forth during the first plague epidemic eighteen months go.

THE Government of India have shown but a very modeate belief in the value of their own securities by announcing so low a minimum as ninety four rupees four annas for their new loan, which is about one per cent below market quotations prior to the announcement. Its effect has been to further reduce the price of 3½ per cent. Seeing that the amount required is so comparatively small, it would have been far wiser to have followed the precedent of previous flotations by leaving the minimum unannounced, or else to have tested the market and to have raised the tone of Government paper by fixing a higher minimum. A better plan still would have been to withdraw the notification; 120 lakhs is not a large sum, but for Government to add it to the rupee debt of the country now that paper is so depressed is a move in the wrong direction, and will tell against the obtainment of good prices for future loans. The indications that the money could have been dispensed with altogether are numerous and as far as outsiders can judge conclusive. The revenue is coming in well, the cash balances in the Civil Treasuries at the beginning of the month being large; the railways show a great increase in receipts; Council bills have been selling at or about 1s. 4d. all through and the amount of Councils left for disposal before the close of the financial year will be found if trade is at all healthy to be quite inadequate for financing the crops. Under these circumstances it does not appear, at least on the surface of things, that there is any need, whatever for Government to raise a loan of 120 lakhs, especially when the market rates were far from promising. It is very significant of the combined effects of the fear of another season of scarce money, and of the blundering policy of the Government of India in regard to the public debt, that a minimum should be fixed for this small loan four rupees below the average rate at which the three crores of new paper was taken last year, when the country was still in the grip of famine and war was in sight.

THE Forest Administration Reports for the Bombay Presidency, which ought to have reached Government by October last, did not all get in until the end of March, and Government, forgetting plague and famine, administers a reproof to Forest Officers for their dilatoriness. It wants their reasons in writing, though it knows them all the time. The public, however, might as well be informed how it is that a further period of five months is necessary to print and publish the review of those reports. The delay on the part of the Forest officers is not in the least due to any fear lest their year's work shall not be accounted sufficient. In the Northern Circle the settlement operations added close on five thousand acres to the North and Central Thana forests. In the Central Circle the area was increased by fourteen and a-half square miles. Over seven hundred miles were converted from Protected forests into Reserved in the Southern Circle; and in all circles the work of settlement was well advanced when the year closed. More would have been accomplished had officers not been deputed to extraneous duties, which naturally prevented their making all the progress which might otherwise be expected of them. Forest offences diminished in the year under review. District Magistrates are ever loth to punish jungle tribesmen for petty pilferings, and of the five hundred and five prosecutions, one case in every four ended in acquittal; the percentage of failures in the Thana divisions being as high as forty and forty-four. As a result of the throwing open of a thousand square miles of forest to free grazing, the number of impoundings fell off greatly. But now that they are closed again, the figures are likely to show a marked contrast in the other direction in the coming year, and with it an increase in revenue.

WE regret to hear that Mr. Grant, I.C.S., is detained at Home by ill health. He was to have come out to officiate as Junior Secretary, Punjab Government, on the transfer of Mr. Maynard to Umballa.

LORD ELGIN'S tour to Burma will probably extend well into the northern districts, in fact as far as the railway goes, which is to Myitkhin on the Upper Irrawady. The Gokteik Gorge on the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway may also be visited, and Moulmein if time permits.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART'S stay at Simla during November will probably be very short, but will enable him to take his seat as an extraordinary member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. He will then proceed on tour, reaching Calcutta eventually about Christmas, so as to be there when the new Viceroy arrives.

AT the trial of the blackmailing case, yesterday afternoon, Clive Durant applied to Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to adjourn the case in order to enable him to appty to the High Court for transfer of the case. The magistrate refused the application on the ground that Durant had ample time given to him to make the application to the High Court. Mr. Jehangir Davur, the Secretary of the Oriental Company, was cross-examined by Durant at great length. The witness denied having any knowledge of the frauds committed by the late Mehta before their discovery.

A DUFFADAR of the Border Military Police, while journeying from Wano to India on leave, was ambuscaded in the Gomul Pass and shot down. The murderers got away.

CAPTAIN SILLERY, 25th Bombay Rifles, has been ordered to join the headquarters wing of the 4th Bombay Rifles on the Juba River, East Africa. The 4th and 25th are linked battalions.

SIR ARTHUR HAVELOCK gave some very plain advice to the Tanjore people who complained of the disabilities of British Indians in South Africa: "If natives of Tanjore," said His Excellency, "find they suffer in South Africa disabilities they cannot endure, their best course will be to refrain from going to South Africa." Which is precisely what we have said since this question assumed the importance of a Colonial "problem."

IT is now believed that the Nawab of Dir and the Khan of Nawagai have returned to their respective homes from Bajour. Their *motamids*, or agents, are at the Malakand discussing Bajour politics with Major Deane. The latter officer is sensibly seeking to induce the rival Chiefs to make a settlement between themselves, as it is undesirable that a British Political Officer should be mixed up in inter-tribal quarrels. Possibly if the quarrel were renewed later, the Nawab or the Khan might blame Major Deane for the settlement. But of course the truth, however the Government of India may desire to evade it that, so long as we maintain our present ambiguous position beyond the Malakand, we shall be compelled to interfere more and more.

THE report of the special committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the recent traffic block at the Kidderpur Docks is published. As to the first block the committee are of opinion that it could not have been prevented by any possible system of traffic management, but it might have been mitigated if there had been a larger and more thoroughly-trained staff at the Docks. The remedies proposed by the committee to prevent a recurrence of this state of affairs are very important. They include the erection of additional receiving sheds and sidings, direct access from the Dock Junction being afforded by a bridge across the Boat Canal. The whole cost of these extensions is estimated at Rs. 15,39,746. Several additions to the staff are also proposed.

A PROPOSAL is now before the Government of Bengal to convert the Dacca Volunteer Rifle into the Volunteer Artillery. Very recently a Committee composed of three officers, presided over by Lieutenant-Colonel Monk-Mason, Commanding the Station at Barrackpur, was appointed by Government to consider the steps necessary to bring about the change, and their decision in the matter was forwarded through the General to Government. Brigadier-General Wodehouse is said to be in favour of the proposed change, which will practically be to have a corps able to mount guns on land and boats. Captain Petley, Commanding the Calcutta Naval Volunteers, was one of the officers who was asked to sit on the Committee to consider the subject.

CAPTAIN CUNLIFFE, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers has been appointed Station Staff Officer at Murree.

A SOUTH African correspondent writes to the "Pioneer":—The preliminary examination of Messrs. Carter and Armstrong for fraud in connection with the finding of diamonds at Roidedam in the Hopetown district has just commenced. The Cape Government are prosecuting. So far things look very serious for the accused, as a native servant of Carter's has sworn that he saw his master take some diamonds from his pocket and throw them into the machine when they were washing up, and also saw him putting diamonds into the gravel, and on two or three occasions saw him scatter a handful of garnets and carbon over the paddock just before visitors to inspect the mine were expected. He was also told to fill up all the excavations, and to work during the night when he would not be observed, and not to say a word about it to anyone. The Government Inspector of Claims swore that if the accused had known of these bore holes, they must have known that there was no mine, as in none of them was there any sign of yellow ground, or even 'mica' which was invariably found at dry diggings. Being so well known, everyone seemed to be perfectly willing to take their word that there was a mine, in spite of the many excuses which were made to prevent any private trials till after the purchase-money had been paid.

PROFESSOR HUBERT HERKOMER'S interest in that great Welsh national institution, the Eisteddfod, finds practical expression in his "Sword of Ceremony" for the Gorsedd Bard. This formidable symbol measures from the end of the scabbard to the top of the pommel 6ft. 2in. The handle is surmounted by a natural six-sided crystal, within which have been drilled the three lines of "Coelbren Beirdd," or bars of light, used by the Gorsedd to represent the word "God." Professor Herkomer takes the crystal as a symbol of mystery, and "God" is therefore represented as within the mystery. This crystal is held by a dragon (made of gold) clinging to the handle. The hand-guards consist of bands of bright steel wrought with bold lines. The scabbard is of wood, bound by enamelled copper bands, containing Welsh bardic mottoes. There are also stones let into the scabbard. It is eminently a sword of ceremony, not of war. The sword is intended to be carried upright, and only held horizontally for the interesting ceremonies of opening and closing the Gorsedd meetings, and the chairing of the bard, and the crowning of the poet, when all the members of the Gorsedd touch the scabbard, and the Archdruid calls out "A oes heddwch?" ("Is there peace!"). The entire work, including the forging of the blade, has been carried out by Professor Herkomer and his assistants in their workshops at Bushey, Herts.

THERE has been issued from the Education Department, in pursuance of the motion of Mr. Carvell Williams, a return showing how many associations of Voluntary schools have been formed for participation in the aid grant under the Act of 1897. From this it is seen that there are already in existence forty-six associations mainly composed of Church of England schools; there are six associations of Wesleyan schools; there are eleven associations of Roman Catholic schools; the same number of associations of "British and other schools," and there is one association of Jewish schools for the whole area of England and Wales. Thirty-five schools not included in any association have participated in the aid grant. Thirty-one have been refused the aid grant, twenty-five of them because, in the opinion of the department, they unreasonably refused or failed to join a voluntary association (three of these have since joined associations); and six of them because, in the opinion of the department, they were not necessitous. Lastly, there were 201 schools which were not included in any association, and have not applied for any aid grant. Thirty-one of these schools have since been closed or they have joined associations, or they have been transferred to school boards.

DURING the week ending August 17, British dollars were transferred from the Mint to the Customs House for export to the value of Rs. 14,83,000. The silver balance held on account of tenderers at the close of the week aggregated to a value of fourteen lakhs and a quarter of rupees.

THE imports of staple exportable produce into Bombay during the month of June were as follows (in cwts.):—Raw cotton 652,752, wheat 1,404,396, oilseed 1,007,573, indigo 618. The cotton shipped from the port during the month reached a total of 49,700 khandis valued at Rs. 77,11,190.

THE privilege leave for three months granted to Mr. F. H. Warden, Superintendent of Police, has been commuted into leave on medical certificate for six months by the Secretary of State.

MR. W. A. BLUNT has been appointed to act as Deputy Superintendent, Preventive Service, Customs Department, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. Oliver.

MR. S. R. ARTHUR, I.C.S., acting Collector, Kolaba has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and sixteen days. Mr. L. C. Swifte, I.C.S. is to act for him.

MR. R. N. COGHLAN, Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind, and Mr. J. C. B. D'Adams, Superintendent of Police, have been allowed by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

THE services of Captain A. H. Bingley, I.S.C., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

MR. J. SLADEN, I. C. S., to act as Chairman Karachi Port Trust, vice Mr. R. Giles.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence for three months from the 20th August has been granted to Mr. P. C. H. Snow, C.I.E., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

MR. W. L. HARVEY, I.C.S., has been appointed First Assistant from the date he reverts to service under the Bombay Government, and is to act as Municipal Commissioner during the absence of Mr. Snow.

MR. P. S. V. FITZGERALD, Political Superintendent, Palanpur, has been allowed by the Secretary of State a further extension for three months of the furlough granted to him in October 1896.

LIEUTENANT T. A. F. H. OLDFIELD is to act as Fourth Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, from the date of Lieutenant R. S. Pottinger's return to duty.

LIEUTENANT J. TALBOT, 7th Bombay Lancers, has been appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Jacobabad, in addition to his military duties, during the absence of Captain C. E. Belli-Bivar.

MR. T. D. FRY, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge Ahmedabad, has obtained privilege leave for three months.

THE Madras Government, in reviewing the Agricultural Report for 1896-97, states that to carry out the objects and policy declared by the Government of India, the department, as it at present exists in this Presidency, will need expansion and reorganisation. "The subject presents many difficulties, not the least of which are occasioned by the present straitened condition of the finances. The Government hopes, however, that it will be found possible to make material progress towards a satisfactory solution by the end of next year."

AN important ruling of the Government of India on Plague Quarantine Rules as they affect shipping has been published. In the opinion of the Government of India Rule 17 of the Travancore Rules, as well as Rule 17 of the Madras Rules, on which it is based, are open to objection and are not in accordance with the Venice Convention, inasmuch as they permit the Port Health Officer to place a healthy vessel in quarantine, if ten days have not elapsed since the date of her departure from the infected port last visited. Orders have accordingly been issued in order to make it clear that a healthy vessel is not to be detained in quarantine, though the restrictions formulated last May are to be strictly adhered to.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BRITISH POLICY IN ARABIA.

LONDON, AUG. 17.

The statement in to-day's "Viedomosti" that Great Britain has lately taken under her protection the whole of South Arabia is officially denied.

It is explained that the British policy in Arabia has not been changed for twenty years, and that Great Britain merely protects certain coast tribes round Aden.

THE FALL OF MANILA.

The American losses in the attack upon Manila were five killed and forty-five wounded.

The American forces subsequently came into collision with the insurgents, whom they easily repelled.

AUG. 18.

The "Times'" Manila correspondent telegraphs that the surrender of Manila was pre-arranged between General Augusti, the Captain-General, and the Americans, with the intention of avoiding further bloodshed, but fighting occurred in one quarter through some misunderstanding.

Manila is now tranquil. Seven thousand Spaniards were taken prisoners of war.

THE AUTONOMY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

AUG. 17.

The semi-official "Journal de St. Petersburgh" dwells upon the difficulties the Americans are likely to experience in introducing autonomy in the Philippines, and advocates the gradual introduction of autonomy under the strict yet benevolent control of Europe.

YELLOW FEVER AMONGST AMERICAN TROOPS.

AUG. 18.

A serious outbreak of yellow fever is reported in the American Camp at Montauk Point, Long Island, whither General Shafter's troops from Santiago have been removed.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Opinion in America is gaining strength in favour of the retention of the Philippines.

THE ADVANCE ON KHARTOUM.

The expedition with the Sirdar Kitchener has reached Nasri Island.

COUNTY CRICKET.

AUG. 17.

Surrey has beaten Kent by an innings and 345 runs. Gloucester beat Essex, and Sussex defeated Lancashire.

MEDICAL OFFICERS SELECTED TO FILL VACANCIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 18.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels T. J. H. Wilkins and P. H. Benson have been selected to fill the next vacancies in the rank of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel on the Madras Establishment.

THE PAY OF WARRANT OFFICERS.

The question of improvement of the pay of Warrant Officers of the Ordnance and Commissariat-Transport Departments, and of furlough and furlough pay of Warrant Officers of Indian Army Departments, is under the consideration of the Government of India.

DEATH OF MAJOR G. S. CARDEW, R. A.

Major G. S. Cardew, R. A., died at Murree yesterday of tumour on the brain.

A COMMISSARIAT SHEPHERD MURDERED IN THE TOCHI VALLEY.

A shepherd in charge of a number of commissariat sheep and goats in the grazing vicinity of Boya, a post in the Tochi Valley, did not return last night, though search parties were sent out. This morning early his body was found, throat cut, within a thousand yards of the post. The marauders apparently got safe off with the animals.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Lieutenant Raymond to be Adjutant, 4th Bombay Cavalry, vice Fraser vacated.

Lieutenant Talbot to be Adjutant, 7th Bombay Lancers, vice Vincent vacated.

Lieutenant Edwards to be Wing Officer, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, vice Peart seconded.

Captain Tanner, 29th Bombay Infantry, to officiate Wing Officer, 4th Bombay Rifles.

Lieutenant Barrett to be Wing Officer, 26th Bombay Infantry, vice Godfrey being graded between Lieutenants Orton and Chitty, but remains seconded.

Colonel Stokes to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, vice Curtis.

POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

POONA, AUG. 18.

The Poona Junior Polo Tournament will commence on Saturday next. The drawing of ties took place this afternoon with the following results:—On Saturday, at 4 p.m.: 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent vs. Poona Gymkhana at 4-50; 1st Bombay Lancers vs. Bombay Gymkhana, at 6; 20th Hussars vs. Poona Horse, a team on Monday, at 4 p.m. Royal Artillery, Kirkee, vs. Winners, first match at 4-30 p.m. Poona Horse, B Team vs. King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry at 6 p.m.; Durham Light Infantry vs. Winners second match. Final will most probably play on Wednesday. The following are the names of the players of each team:—20th Hussars, Messrs. James, Bramley, Dunbar and Hessey (back); 1st Bombay Lancers, Mr. Hopwood, Captain Beatty, Messrs. Savile and Ellwood (back); King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Messrs. Late, Ferryhough, Bond and Captain Ottley (back); 1st Lancers. Hyderabad Contigent, Mr. Fagan, Duffedar Hirasing, Jemedar Aidayat Ali, Jemedar Man Sing (back.); Royal Artillery Kirkee, Captain Campbell. Messrs. Byron, Mair, Captain Hussey (back); Durham Light Infantry Mr. Way, Captains Goring Jones, Luard, and Mr. Fairfax (back); Bombay Gymkhana, Captain Locke, Messrs. Thesiger, Graham and Fischer (back); Poona Gymkhana, Mr. Sweney Captains Purvis, Warner and Major Brown (back): Poona Horse a team, Ressaldar Major Manwar Khan Messrs. Cooper; Raymond, Jemedar Mahomed Kader, (back) Poona Horse, B. Team Mr. Rowcroft, Ressaldar Moolsing, Jamedar Mahomed Khan, Colonel Thomas (back).

PLAGUE IN BHORE STATE.

There were six cases and one death at Bhore yesterday. There is a slight decline in plague mortality in Belgaum Cantonment this week. Plague has also broken out in Chikodi, Gokak, Sampgaon, and Khanapen in the Belgaum Collectorate, the village of Gaundad in Sangli State has been severely attacked by plague. Dead rats were found in several, houses. Plague is also increasing in Katewadi, Tokarpur Alalkote, Kondi and Akola of Sholapur District. It is reported that 300 prisoners in the Thana Jail will be removed to the Lunatic Asylum owing to the prevelance of plague.

FATAL LANDSLIP AT NAINI TAL.

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 18.

A serious landslip occurred above Naini Tal Brewery yesterday afternoon in which the upper buildings of the brewery were wrecked. The European assistant, Mr. Beechey, and several coolies were killed. Other slips of a serious nature are regarded as imminent, and the remaining buildings of the brewery are said to be in danger.

THE NEW MOUTAIN BATTERY.

The new Native Mountain Battery to be raised in India during the ensuing cold weather will be of Sikhs and Punjabi Manomedans. It will be stationed on the North-West Frontier.

PLAGUE IN SATARA DISTRICT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS).

SATARA, AUG. 18.

Plague has not reappeared at Satara. The telegram in your contemporary of the 16th instant as to its reappearance is unfounded. No doubt plague has broken out in the neighbouring villages of Satara, namely, Mahuli, Parali, and others, but Satara city is quite free yet.

DACOITIES, THEFT, AND MISAPPROPRIATION.

The Sessions Judge and Magistrates have been engaged since June last, with numerous dacoities and thefts committed in Satara city and District during the last plague visitation, when the city and villages were evacuated and people had to take shelter in the jungles. The daring Karandi dacoity remains yet undetected. Police officers have been involved as actual perpetrators of thefts committed in Satara city. Mr. Perceval, First Class Magistrate, is inquiring into the charges of misappropriation of Government money by servants tin he Public Works Department on the Panchgani Mahableshwar road.

TAXATION IN KARACHI.

VIEWS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

In reply to a letter addressed to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce from the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. M. James on the subject of the terminal charges, the Chamber, taking into consideration the condition of municipal finances and the straits into which native merchants have been put owing to the delayed refund of octroi dues, assent to the levying of terminal charges (which they maintain are wrong in principal on the following conditions:—(a) That the articles so taxed are not those which constitute the large through trade of this port, but those brought into the town for local consumption. (b) That if through trade articles are however so taxed, the tax must be so light as not to affect the through trade of this port or create any fear of that trade being diverted in any measure from Karachi. The articles for which the terminal tax might be substituted conditional on a revision or reversion, are grass, kirbi, firewood, chunam, stones, China mattings, punkahs, tuas and date leaves: also on wool (6 pies), hides and skins (1 anna). Wheat has already a terminal charge. Sugar, tea, dates, kopra and dried fish might bear heavier octroi. Terminal charges having worked well in Cawnpore is, the Chamber consider, no argument for their imposition here: the former not being a sea port and served by other ports, the cases are not similar. This revised taxation will bring nearly half a lakh of rupees to the municipal coffers. The faulty municipal administration of the octroi system is condemned by the Chamber. The supervision of Government is considered to be desirable to protect the port from undue taxation and prevent the losses, drawbacks and difficulties that have attended the past octroi administration in Karachi.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. J. E DAVUR.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit charges Clive Durant, Cooverji Merwanji Mehta, Dhanjibhoy D, Dadiseth, A, Williams and Sorabji Rustamji Batliwala with extortion. Mr. D, D, Davur, instructed by Mr. Owen, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Brown and Mr. Alpaiwala, solicitors, defended the second accused, and the third accused A. Williams was represented by Mr. Jinnah, barrister-at-law.

At the outset Mr. Davur tendered the witness Hormusji Cowasji Daroowala for cross-examination.

Durant applied that an adjournment be granted to him for the purpose of enabling him to apply to the High Court for a transfer of the case.

The magistrate said that the accused had three months time to make his application to the High Court. He therefore declined to grant him any further adjournment for the purpose.

Durant next applied to the court to consider the relevancy of questions directed to show the guilt of the complainant on the charges preferred against him by the accused.

The magistrate said it was not necessary to argue the matter then, but that he would settle the point when it arose in the course of cross-examination.

Durant's third application was that he was entitled both to cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution and to recall and cross-examine them after entering upon his defence before committal, if any.

His worship declined to entertain the application on the ground that there was no occasion to go into the matter then.

Durant eventually declined to cross-examine the witness Daroowala as well as another witness Mr. Behramji B. Lashkari.

Mr. Jehangir Edulji Davur, cross-examined by Durant, said he lived in Dorabji Patel's house which was more than a stone's throw from the bungalow in which Patel resided. He did not know why he should not believe Patel on his oath. Witness was in court part of the time Mr. Davur made his opening statement, but he left it at the instance of Durant. He had devoted his time and attention to the case in his capacity of Secretary to the Company and also for the sake of Mr. Jijibhoy Petit himself. Witness declined to admit that, owing to negligence and misconduct on the part of Mr. Jijibhoy Petit, the shareholders of the Company suffered to the extent of Rs. 11,00,000 up to the end of 1896. Witness was not at all responsible for the loss. It was a fact that a copy of the agency agreement was applied for by a shareholder, but it was refused by the agents on the ground that they could not supply copies of the same to all the shareholders. An inspection of the agreement was given to the shareholder who copied it there and then. There was no agreement in writing between the Company and Jetha Kanji, the salesman. Witness did not know that the appointment of Jetha was made with the object of making provision for a relative or a connection of the Petit family. So far as witness knew no partner of Jetha Kanji was connected with the Petit family. It was false that witness was cognisant of and an accomplice in the frauds committed by the late Mehta Witness had read the evidence of Mr. Jijibhoy in the newspapers. He had not read copy of the magistrate's notes obtained by complainant's solicitors. The complainant had engaged a short-hand writer to take down proceedings, and was regularly supplied with the notes taken by him. Witness had read these notes. The family of witness's mother, consisting of from 20 to 25 members, lived in the house belonging to Patel, and the lady paid Rs. 225 per month as rent. Witness paid Rs. 75 a month as his contribution towards the general expenses.

Further inquiry was adjourned till this afternoon.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	2	3	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	5	5	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	3	4	13
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi...	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	8	1	22
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli ...	*3	2	10
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown...	3	1	2
Hospitals ...	1	5	10
Total...	25	21	87
Total plague deaths to date..	31,096	26,665	
Same date last year...	2	2	139

* One arrived from Thana on 7th, attacked on 11th and died on 17th instant.

CLOSING OF A BURIAL GROUND.

Under Section 438 of the Bombay Municipal Act, the Governor-in-Council has ordered that the Jewish Beni-Israel burial ground at Grant Road shall no longer be used for the disposal of the dead.

THE BELGAUM PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

This Committee has now been strengthened by the appointment of the following additional officers as members—the Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, the Senior Medical Officer of the Cantonment, and the Cantonment Magistrate.

The Mysore Government have prohibited the attendance of persons from the Bombay Presidency at the Bhaktankatte fair next November.

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Tuesday was three, the victims being two Mahomedans and one Machi of Kharewadi, while on the same date last year the mortality was nil.—Information was received that there was a suspected case of plague at Bhimpore where dead rats appeared about a month ago and whence its proprietor had immediately removed, whereupon his Excellency the Governor directed Dr. Fernandes to proceed to Bhimpore and make enquiries, and on his doing so the doctor found that two Kolis were attacked with plague. They have been kept in a separate mandwa and are now being treated at the cost of Government.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

BY

THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, BART., M.P.

(Author of "Greater Britain," &c.)

III.

THE CANADIAN DOMINION.

THAT the upper part of the continent of North America should contain side by side two territories of equal size, of which one has fifteen times the population of the other, and more than fifteen times the wealth, would at first sight seem to imply the ultimate absorption of the less rich and populous by the other, and the merger of the Canadian Dominion into the neighbouring federation of the United States. On the other hand, Canada is a hard morsel to digest. She has two dominant peoples who now live in friendly fashion side by side within her constitution: the intensely Roman Catholic and French population of Lower Canada; and the United Empire Loyalists, the descendants of the men who left the colonies which now form the United States, rather than renounce their allegiance to the British Crown. Neither of these two peoples can look forward with pleasure to absorption in the United States, and sensible citizens of the great American republic are equally unwilling to look forward on their side to the swallowing of the country upon their north.

The United States are hardly likely to continue to grow, as compared with Canada, at the same rate in the future as they have grown in the light of this comparison in the past. Take our own emigrants, for example. Although they have left our own shores for Canadian ports in large numbers, the bulk of these emigrants undoubtedly have crossed the border and have gone to swell the still larger emigration which took place directly to the United States. The attraction of the better labour market, and of the greater towns, the earlier development of the railways of the United States, the greater freedom of life,—many attractions,—concurred to draw people to the south. But the better land of the United States has been taken up. The good land of Canada is becoming known. The Canadian winter as it comes to be understood is less terrifying to immigrants than it was, and Canada, although it can never rival the United States in population or in wealth, will to some extent gain in the comparisons of the future. The mineral wealth of Canada, which is now believed by the best authorities to be very great, is partly unknown in the contrast with the better-known United States, but probabilities much incline us to the view that mineral development and manufacturing development will in a not distant future be rapid on the Canadian side of the border. The Dominion of Canada is not what it might have been if we had known what we now know at the time of the boundary negotiations with the United States, and there is no heavier charge among all the heavy charges that may be brought against British Government in relation to the colonies than that which arises from the ignorance and neglect which were shown both in the negotiations of 1842, and in two other cases which now concern boundaries of the same Dominion.

There probably are few of my readers who need to be reassured upon the subject of the loyalty to the British connection of the French-Canadian people. Until the wretched events which occurred not long ago in South Africa, there was every reason to believe that, in that part of the world, a colony, of which the bulk of the inhabitants were of a foreign race, would settle down in the happiest relations between British and Dutch, and in perfect attachment to British rule. It is still our hope and belief that this will be so. If we entertain a confident anticipation of the kind it is largely on account of our historical and personal knowledge of what has occurred in Canada. We conquered the French-Canadians at the end of a terrific struggle for mastery in the new world between Great Britain and France, a struggle which raged over Europe, India, and America, as well as the high seas. A great number of years after the conquest of Canada, we had so little understood how good relations, which had been brought about for a time, should be preserved, that our French-Canadian subjects actually rose in arms for their liberties, their tongue, and their religion, at the beginning of the Queen's reign. They are now, under the admirable institutions which in our late-born wisdom we have conferred upon them, perhaps the most loyal of all the peoples under the British Crown, and they are so in spite of the fact that they have remained intensely French, proud of their race and of its history, and deeply attached to their tongue and to its literature. So far is this affection carried that both the revolutionary flag and the revolutionary anthem of France are popular in Canada in spite of the intense Roman Catholic feeling of the population. The problem which we have solved in Canada is even more difficult than that which has been solved by the same means in Switzerland. The Swiss had to bring together fierce Roman Catholics and ferocious Protestants. They had to face religious wars, extending into recent times. They had three races—German, French and Italian; and three tongues. But their people were all Swiss in sentiment, or at least not German, for there was no Germany except the Empire, against which they had fought. Their French were not French for there had always been a French-speaking border-land in Switzerland, in Savoy, in Franche Comte, in Lorraine, in the bishoprics, and in the Walloon part of the seven provinces which had not been historically French. Their Italians were not Italians, for there was no Italy. Our difficulty was equal as regards religion, and vastly greater as regards race and tongue, because, the French Canadians were, as they are, French in nationality. The double allegiance of the French Canadians in the present day, on the one hand to the British Crown, and to the liberties which they enjoy under it, and, on the other hand, not to a foreign Power, which they regard as foreign, but to their own race and literature, is one of the most interesting spectacles that the world affords.

The desire of the French Canadians to remain French in spirit kept them on our side during our wars with our American colonists who were their old enemies, and it is highly probable that the Province of Quebec and the French element in the Canadian north-west will always remain rather British than American in sympathy. Their distinct institutions, and their religion—virtually established in Lower Canada, and supreme in education—would be menaced by absorption in the United States with its common-school system. But there is something more than this. The French Canadians belong not to modern or Republican France, but to France of the old days of the kings and Church before the revolution. They are, even when they call themselves Liberals, as do the majority, and are nicknamed "Les Rouges," Conservative in turn of mind, and this is even a stronger tie to the British Crown than that which has been named above. Their Conservatism of spirit forms a bond which would endure even if the common-school system should, under Roman Catholic influence, come to be modified in portions of the United States, of which, however, as yet there seems little probability. Just as the population of Alsace of purely German race supplies Paris with its most patriotic "French" or anti-German element, so the French population of Canada supplies the Dominion with an element as patriotically British as even the United Empire Loyalists themselves.

Upper Canada was itself settled by men who gave up their homes and a large part of their property to maintain their allegiance to the British flag: who went out into the wildernes, in the shape of unbroken forest, of what was then Western Canada, in order to remain in their own Empire. The sturdiness and energy of the United Empire original population has been thoroughly maintained, and the rivalry between the Scotch immigrants, the United Empire Loyalists, and the French Canadians is friendly rivalry of three very distinct groups of men all equally patriotic, and well affected to our rule.

I should be going somewhat beyond the sphere of these articles if I were to attempt to draw any analogy between a possible state of things in Ireland and the actual state of things in Lower Canada, but I may be allowed to say that we have shown, under compulsion a successful liberality with regard to religious toleration, or something more than toleration, in the Province of Quebec, which we have never been willing to display, and are not yet prepared to grant in the case of Roman Catholic Ireland. It is impossible to deny that the Roman Catholic Church in French Canada is not only predominant, but is actually privileged and possesses in fact a stronger position than in any Roman Catholic country in the world—even than in Belgium itself with its clerical administration. The Roman Catholic Church is not nominally established in Quebec, but is more powerful than is any State Church, while remaining wholly unfettered by ties imposed in Roman Catholic States—by the Concordat of France, or similar laws.

It is an interesting fact that the Roman Catholic population has grown gigantically in Canada, as the French there are a prolific race. Since Federation there has been a great decrease of that friction in the fringes of French Canada, between the Protestant and Roman Catholic population, which formerly existed; and since a very long period of Conservative rule has given place to the rule of the Canadian Liberal party under a French-speaking Prime Minister (who is, however, as eloquent in the English as in the French tongue) friction seems still further to have diminished.

The weak point in the position is that the Dominion takes insufficient military steps for its own protection. There is universal liability to military service in a militia, as in the United States; but, even more than in the United States, there is a mere paper liability, and the organised milita are, considering the immense length of the Canadian frontier, a small, as they are somewhat of a dwindling, force. It has long been the policy of successive British Governments to withdraw all troops from the Dominion except from two extreme points—Halifax and Esquimalt, which are coaling stations or naval bases for the fleet. But the great risk of Canada in the event of war would be in the centre of her enormous line of common frontier with the United States. The feeling in Canada upon the subject of defence is somewhat foggy. There is a strong desire for independence of policy and for self-respecting national existence. On the other hand, there is a suspicion that anything like a policy of armament would produce distrust and possible hostility on the southern frontier. The cure would seem to be in a prudent and peaceful organisation of the milita force upon a scheme more similar to that which is a complete success in Switzerland, and on so purely a defensive footing that there could be in it no possible suggestion of offence.

The strength of the Dominion may be indefinitely augmented by further mineral discoveries. The deposits of gold, of iron, and of other minerals, already known to exist within her soil, are very rich, but the most valuable of her gold-fields lies so far north that the rigour of the climate prevents that rush of population which would elsewhere long ago have taken place. The extraordinary rapidity of the development of the far-western states of the United States, through the discovery of surface gold in California in 1848, and the subsequent continuance of quartz gold-mining in the same district, the development of Victoria, and that of the Transvaal, through similar discoveries, have shown the world what gold does for rapid increase of population, with resultant increase of agricultural prosperity, in a new country. British Columbia is full of gold, silver, copper and coal, and the Lake Superior district of the Dominion of silver and iron; while the discovery of gold veins in the province of Ontario is now continuous.

The Jubilee ceremonies of 1897 in London popularised the figure of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and his speeches in Paris formed the weightiest of modern discouragements to our foes in all parts of the world. The disappointment produced in England by the speeches of the Prime Minister of New South Wales, and by the attitude of the Australian colonies with regard to the maintenance of the British fleet, were balanced, by the exultation with which the people of the United Kingdom learnt the story of the Canadian Dominion.

CHARLES W. DILKE.

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THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

THE Bombay Branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is in receipt of a wire from its head office, in Hongkong, to the effect that, as announced at the half-yearly meeting held on the 13th instant, the profits for the half-year ending 30th June last, including dols. 2,98,863·22 brought forward, amount to dols. 26,85,395·02, and have been dealt with as follows:—

Remuneration to Directors	..Dols.	15,000·00
Dividend £1 5s. per share	,,	10,45,478·26
Transfer to Reserve	,,	10,00,000·00
Written off Property Account	,,	2,50,000·00
Carried forward..................	,,	3,76,916·76
	Dols...	26,85,395·02.

THE WORK AT ALLBLESS HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly allow me to thank the staff of doctors and nurses of the Allbless Hospital for the very great care and kindness shown to my sister, during the time she was in the hospital, suffering from a very serious illness, which necessitated a difficult operation. When some three local practitioners pronounced that the illness of my sister was very serious, nay almost hopeless, I sought the aid of Dr. Benson, the 1st physician of the Cama Hospital, who advised me to get her removed at once to the hospital. And though my sister was unwilling to go there, as many Hindu ladies are, I removed her, and she was there for the last month and a-half, and now is discharged cured. The care and kindness she met at the hospital, from the House Surgeon, Lady Superintendent as well as from the nurses of the Allbless Hospital were so great and overpowering, that she was very sorry to leave the hospital after her discharge. I therefore thank very heartily, indeed, all of them, for the skill with which they dragged my sister from the jaws of death, and the noble kindness, nay affection, they bestowed upon her. Above all, I have to thank Dr. Benson, who was so attentive, kind and loving to my sister that it is impossible to express how grateful we both are to her. It is hoped that this letter will remove the prejudice of the Hindu ladies, who being averse to take advantage of such skilful and kind treatment fall victims to various diseases.—Yours, &c.,

N. B. WAGLE, B. A.

Girgaum, August 17.

A STORY of a Kilmarnock man's visit to London is told in the "Herald" of his town. He was most hospitably welcomed at the house of a friend's friend, on whom he had been asked to call. The lady of the house asked him if he were a total abstainer, and finding he was not brought out a decanter of whisky and nearly filled a tumber, which she handed to him. The Kilmarnock man protested that he could not take "half the amount." "Oh," replied the hostess, "you are a Scotchman, aren't you?"

SIMLA ART EXHIBITION.

A LARGE AND WELL ARRANGED SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

COLOUR and light—be it among the dank swamp greens of the lower Ganges or the crisp sand yellows and browns of Upper India that he makes his home, the Anglo-Indian sees around him on every side. True he is only a sojourner, harassed and overworked—to-day here and to-morrow sent home invalided—but the spell of the sunshine, alike on tumbled down hut and gorgeous native crowd, is not abated, and even fever and care cannot rob it of its wondrous charm. It is this, in the past, through the dreary centuries of Moghul and Hindu misrule, that has breathed in the hereditary skill of Delhi artist and Murshidabad weaver, and it is this, to-day, that quickens the work of the amateur, who strives dimly and with imperfect "technique," to express on canvas something of what he sees. Small wonder, under these circumstances, that an art exhibition in Simla, which draws paintings from all parts of India and Burma, is on a totally different plane from anything of a similarly unaspiring kind at home.

This year, thanks to the trouble that has been taken by the Honorary Secretary, Major Day, and by such untiring coadjutors as Major Carson and Mr. McCracken, the collection is larger and better arranged than any of its predecessors. It, of course, contains an enormous amount of poor work and crude skill, but one has not to go far along its walls for touches of real feeling and true expression, and, if it be easy to criticise, it were blindness to fail of appreciation. The labours of the judging committee have been onerous and their task, of course a thankless one, but there never was an exhibition yet in which this was otherwise, and they have done their work conscientiously, and with obvious impartiality.

The Viceroy's medal, which is the blue ribbon of the occasion, has gone to Captain Molyneux, for a large picture of wild masses of crag and ice, entitled "Dawn on the Glacier." Its feature is the skill with which a gleam of yellow light contrasts with the dark shadowy clouds behind the rocks, and even if one disagrees with the judges in according it the premier place it is undoubtedly both striking and spirited.

The Lieutenant-Governor's prize is awarded to a woodland painting by Mrs. Williamson entitled "Autumn Gold." An old tree in the foreground with branches drooping with yellow moss, stands out well against the hillside while the stream in the valley is soft in its distance.

More charming is Mrs. Cunliff's "Settling the Fare," which takes one of the minor prizes. This is a piece of really excellent work, broad, and full of atmosphere. It is just an ekka standing on a bare road way with two bargaining native figures beside it; but one can see the dusty air, and almost hear the dispute that is going on, while the pony stands by waiting for, his load and the road stretches away into the quiet distance—the colour harmonious and the composition pleasing.

The Commander-in-Chief's prize is taken by Major Bythell for a painstaking painting of jungle scenery, the details worked out with great distinctness, and the bright yellow of the morning sky affording a clever contrast to green luxuriant foliage.

The winner of Sir Arthur Trevor's prize is Mrs. Richards whose bright little Punjab village sketches are clear and crisp and full of pleasing colour.

A realistic watercolour of snake charmers by Major Hobday wins Sir James Westland's prize, while Mrs. M. Bruce carries off Lady Young's prize for the best picture by a lady. Her subject is two little native children under a big umbrella in charge of a pedlar's basket, a capital bit of colour.

The two prize winners for Simla scenery are Mrs. Macdonald for a life like sketch full of bright colour of Dhobi's Corner, Chota Simla bazaar, and Sergeant Poole for a faithful little picture of some huts at Annandale.

The monocrome selected for award is Major Hobday's spirited drawing of a cavalry charge in the olden days. Immediately below this has been hung a work of a very different character which is not for competition but is one of the most remarkable in the exhibition. It is a drawing in monocrome of a vast crowd of bathers at Benares on the occasion of the eclipse. Every figure a masterly study, and the whole rushing frightened throng in the half light of the waning sun, giving an idea of confusion which is perfect in its realism. The artist is Mr. R. D. Mackenzie, whose work is already known in the Paris Salon, and who is now in Simla making studies which will probably be heard of hereafter at home. I may add that the exquisite picture of the Taj towering dream-like in the dawn, over masses of foliage, which has been hung in a somewhat unfavourable light near the entrance is by the same artist, who also contributes some smaller studies. I must return, however, to the prize list which is a long one.

Passing on to the water colours, we find the first prize awarded to a very charming little Kashmir sketch of white walled buildings with steps leading down to the river, by Mrs. Cunliffe, while the second has gone to a capital painting of a foggy day on the Hooghly taken from Howrah Bridge by Mr. G. A. Anderson. The task of the judges in this class, however, must have been a difficult one, for the number of good water colours is considerable. Amongst others I may notice a little sketch by Miss Becher of a Srinagar scene which I understand is amongst those which His Excellency the Viceroy has shown his good taste by purchasing.

The portraits are also numerous. Amongst these the first prize has been rightly awarded to a meritorious head of an Irish pedlar by Miss M. Thomson, which is one of the best bits of work in the exhibition. There is also a capital portrait by Major Ommaney which is awarded the Society's prize for the second best picture in oils in the room, while a Parsee head by Mr. Pithawala is of very remarkable promise, and Mr. Swynnerton has sent two well executed portraits which however, are not for competition.

Of the photographs there is a large show, the principal prizes being awarded to some charming views taken by Lady Westland in Nepal, and to a capital series of dog studies by Mr. Beadon-Bryant. A very successful Photograph of a bit in the Mall in winter taken by Captain Clay, and a series of photographic studies by Major Day are also noticeable, so is an exquisite picture in red of Miss Deane by Messrs. Johnston and Hoffman, and a fine polo group by Messrs. Hoty.

Besides pictures and photographs the exhibition contains not a few interesting exhibits in the way of art-ware. There is only space in this article however, to notice some exceedingly quaint and original vases made of small pieces of broken China pieced together, which were contributed by Miss Leigh, to whom must be given the credit of initiating a curious and graceful occupation for ladies who have the skill to follow her example.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments are made:—

Station Staff, Roorkee—Captain R. St. G. Gordon, Royal Artillery, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Lieutenant Crofton, Royal Artillery, resigned.

1st Bengal Lancers—Lieutenant Knowles, officiating Squadron Officer, 4th Bombay Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity.

16th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant Cuming, officiating Wing officer, 18th Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

5th Punjab Cavalry—Lieutenant Chrystie, Supernumerary, to be Squadron Officer, vice Captain Elsmie, appointed Squadron Commander pro tem.

1st Sikh Infantry—Captain Burne, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander pro tem, vice Captain Barratt, seconded for employment with the Mombassa Contingent.

2nd Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant Nicholson, Wing Officer, 3rd Madras Light Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer.

Lieutenant A. H. Marindin, Black Watch, has passed the higher standard in Urdu, and Captain Baker-Carr, Rifle Brigade, the Lower Standard.

The following Non-Commissioned Officers, who passed the Examination at the Kassauli Central School, have been granted certificates as Assistant Instructors:—Bombardier Coleman, 11th Field Battery, Royal Artillery; Corporal Walters, 51st F. B.; Corporal Rogers, 50th F. B.; Bombardiers Barrie, 59th F. B.; Allen, No. 9 Mountain Battery; ill, No. 1 Company, Eastern Division; Castle, No 33 Company, Southern Division; Corporal's McLellan, 4th Dragoon Guards; Crudge, Devonshire Regiment; King, Somersetshire Light Infantry; Vallis, Royal Scots Fusiliers; Sergeants Turler, Gloucestershire Regiment; Lance-Sergeant Russell, Gloucestershire Regiment; Corporals Hammond, Hampshire Regiment; Mitchell, Royal Highlanders; Barritt, Northamptonshire Regiment; Sweatman, Royal West Kent; Lawlor, East Lancashire; Cullen, North Staffordshire; Winter, York and Lancaster; Jennings and Sullivan, the Connaught Rangers; Cleary, Royal Munster Fusiliers; and Cleverly, 3rd Rifle Brigade.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

AMERICA'S NEW RESPONSIBILITIES.

Now that the Spanish-American war appears to be drawing to a close, the United States will be called upon to face the new questions which have been raised by the war. The conflicting views which prevailed before the war broke out are certain to again become conspicuous in the attempt to mould the new policy which promises to be the legacy left by the Spanish war. The views of the Jingo party have been audible enough, thanks to the Yellow Press. The anti-Jingoes have also not been without their organs, which have an influence not only in America, but also in this county. The views, however, of the great body of opinion represented in the religious and moral associations of the United States, have not received sufficient attention on this side of the water. The other day we quoted some opinions which indicated how this section of the community regarded the responsibilities brought about by the war. At the present time Dr. Washington Gladden, one of the best known Congregational Ministers in the States, is in this country lecturing in the metropolis and the provinces. Dr. Gladden has done much to influence thoughtful opinion in the United States, and he can speak with some degree of authority as to its views. As the first question to be settled will be the terms of peace, our representative commenced by saying:

"I suppose, Dr. Gladden, the only question upon which any great difference of opinion exists is

THE DISPOSAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS?"

"Yes. They raise a difficult question. We went into this war for the humanitarian purpoes of freeing Cuba, and not for extending our territorial possessions. We did not covet the Philippines, but they have come to us as the result of the war. I do not agree with those who wish us to keep everything we capture, and I disagree as emphatically with those who contend that our true policy is one of isolation. I do not think we can look at the question of the Philippines simply from the point of view of selfish policy. By our action at Manila we have assumed a certain measure of responsibility for the future good government of the islands. It is not possible for us to hand them back to Spain. We could not deliver our allies over to Spanish vengeance. If the insurgents can establish a stable government which will maintain peace and administer justice—well and good. Our responsibility will then be at an end. We do not wish to undertake the task. The difficulties in the way are great; the power of the Roman Church is a serious complication, and we have no Colonial machinery. But notwithstanding all these things, if the insurgents are incapable of governing the islands I believe we are morally bound to see that good government is established. The responsibility is ours, and we cannot shirk it."

"How far do you think this view is held in the United States?"—"I cannot answer authoritatively. I have been in this country for the last five weeks, and so have not been in close touch with American opinion. But I believe that this view is held by a great number of thoughtful people. They do not sympathise with the Jingoes, nor have they become fossilised like the advocates of isolation. They have grown with the times, and are ready to bear new responsibilities if they believe them to be necessary. This moral backbone of the nation, so to speak, has the deciding voice in most questions.

IT HOLDS THE BALANCE.

It was these people who opposed the Jingo outcry for war with England over the Venezuelan affair. It was they, also, who made the present war possible. At first they did not favour war. They hoped the question of Cuba might be settled peaceably by diplomacy. But after Senator Proctors speech, in which he described what he saw in Cuba, I do not think anybody opposed the war. It was the turning point. It convinced thoughtful people that Spanish rule was intolerable, and must be got rid of at any cost. War was urged by many people for many reasons, but it was the people who went into it from humanitarian motives who made it possible. I do not claim that these people constitute the majority of the nation. They do not. But at the present time they have the deciding voice in all great questions."

"Do you see any probability that the new responsibilities which have fallen upon the nation will rouse the better classes to take a more prominent part in political life?"—"Yes, I believe the war will lead to a great moral awakening. I rejoice rather than despair at the added responsibilities which as a nation we are now called upon to bear. Our best people have been too much engaged in their own business and their own affairs to take much interest in politics. They have left them to the professional politicians. Now, I believe, they will see the necessity of taking part—a more prominent part—in politics. Responsibility is a great educator for peoples as well as for men. Lord Coleridge said at the Anglo-American banquet that the American Presidents were as fine a type of men as any country could show. As an American I could not, of course, have said that. All American Presidents have not been fine men when they went into office. Most of them have been when they left it. The responsibility of office has made them live up to the best. Both Cleveland and McKinley, to take only two recent instances, have shown power when in office which many of their friends in private life did not believe them capable of. As it has been with our Presidents, so I think it will be with the American people. Increase the difficulty of their task and they are more likely to prove equal to the occasion. The war then has been

A BLESSING UNDER AN EXTREMELY TRANSPARENT DISGUISE."

"Yes, the results of the war has been very good It has completely wiped out any ill feeling which still lingered between the North and the South. This in itself is a great gain, and it is difficult for an American to speak of it without emotion. All tendencies to sectional differences have been checked. We commence our new career a united nation bound together as we have never been before since the Civil War. Another result of the Spanish war I confidently expect will be an extension of Civil Service reform and a purification of our political system. The movement in favour of making Consular appointments permanent, and removing them from the grasp of the spoils politician has been greatly strengthened by the war. Then, again, the establishment of good relations with Great Britain is another direct outcome of the present war."

"Is the change in American feeling towards England as great as has been represented?"—"Yes, the change is very remarkable. The attitude of England in this war has been a revelation to many Americans. There is one obstacle in the way of a cordial understanding. That is the Irish. They are doing all they can to make better relations difficult. I still hope that the Irish-Americans will prove sufficiently patriotic Americans to see that the best interests of the United States are not served by antagonism to England. There has been a great growth in the popular feeling that England and America have the same mission to perform in the world. The ideas and methods of both nations are similar. But it is at the same time felt that this good understanding is no menace to other nations, for it entails peace and not war. Wherever I have spoken in England, I have found these ideas enthusiastically welcomed. It is the same on our side of the Atlantic. There is a large section of the nation which is beginning to recognise that the old selfish policy of isolation is no longer possible. America has obligations which she owes to other nations, which she cannot avoid. But although the thinking people may recognise this, they are not at all in favour of a policy of crusading to right all human wrongs. They are opposed to Jingo Imperialism, but they feel that we must be prepared, if the occasion arises, to make a stand for freedom and humanity. One outcome of this feeling in the near future, I hope, will be the adoption of the Arbitration Treaty. I have good reason to believe that the authorities at Washington hope that it may become an accomplished fact before very long. The appointment of the Commission to settle disputes with Canada is a step in that direction. As soon as an opportunity occurs the Arbitration Treaty will be revived."

LIFE IN MANILA.

EXCITING EXPERIENCES.

THE following extract from the private letter of an English gentleman in Manila, dated June 11, will give an idea of life to the non-fighting men.

Many thanks for yours of 5th May, announcing the fact that you have heard of the bombardment of Manila. You must, of course, be in a great state, especially as you can't get any news except through Hong-Kong. It is very funny to see the London papers of 3rd May with the headings, "Manila in Flames!" "Tremendous Slaughter." I can assure you that is all bosh; nothing of the sort has happened so far except the destruction of the Spanish fleet, they only losing 180 dead; all the rest escaped ashore. Manila itself remains the same as ever, except a bit deserted, as all the natives are running away inland. But we are now having a much worse time of it than at the bombardment. The rebels have come round from Cavite, armed with rifles and ammunition supplied by the Americans, and are now only two miles away from where I am living. They have gradually driven back the Spaniards from the outlying villages, and their intention is to force them inside the city walls. The roar of musketry and big guns is incessant each and every night, and has been so the last ten days. After dinner of an evening we climb up on to the top of our roof, and smoke there, listening to the firing, although we are well within range, these rifles carrying two miles as the crow flies. They are harrassing the Spaniards from every quarter, the poor wretches being kept on the go the whole time. It is simply a crime the way these soldiers are treated. There is no commissariat to speak of, and they get no protection whatsoever against rain and cold except a thin blanket, which has to do them for a waterproof and bed, and they think themselve lucky in getting a meal every thirty-six hours. The rebels know this, and so keep them on the "qui vive" the whole time, and the poor devils wont stand it much longer. One night last week I went round with T— at 9-30 to one of their sort of outposts. It was pour-

ing with rain. Of course, we were challenged by the sentries, and had to yell out "Espagnol Bueno," which means you are a Spaniard, and a good one. They make you stop while about twenty men come round with loaded rifles, their fingers playing on the triggers from fright, and poke their bayonets into your trap to see if you have anything concealed there. They let us through after a bit, but a little further on we came across the main body, about five hundred men (mostly sailors from the sunken ships), lying along the roadside trying to catch a few minutes' sleep in the pouring rain, with absolutely no covering over them except the clothes on their backs; and you know what tropical rain is like. Of course, their officers are taking shelter in houses, perhaps two or three hundred yards away. They are never by any means at their posts. A little farther on we came across a field gun trained upon us, so we thought things were getting a bit warm for us, although we intended going on another mile to a village called St. Anna, where several married Englishmen live.

I went out yesterday afternoon when all was quiet (the rebels generally commencing operations about 5-30, and keeping it up all night). I found in one house, very similar to Voyle-road House, in Rangoon, the three English families gathered together for safety (all merchants of Manila), but they refused to come in as they believed they were quite safe in their own houses, and they were, as a matter of fact, but they have had a very trying time, and the house bears evidence of passing bullets. Some of the ladies (only three, with about half a dozen children) have had several narrow escapes. One lady, for instance, had just entered her bedroom, as the shots had been entering the drawing room, when a bullet came through the roof and lodged in the floor only a foot in front of her. She was very brave, and at once bent down to pick it up, but it was still too hot to hold. The husband showed me the marks and the very bullet—a great, heavy thing which would have gone clean through her head. You see why they get hit so often is because they are just behind St. Anna Church, where the Spaniards have a 4-pounder mounted. The rebels fire at the men, and the bad shots land on these people's houses. Between the church and the large house is another small house where a young Englishman lives by himself. I am unable to be so far away from the bank at present, for in case the rebels come into Manila, we shall have to be at the bank to protect that. Well, as I was saying, I went on with him to see how he was, and just got inside his gate when the Spaniards thought, I suppose, they saw somebody moving in the rebel lines, so immediately let off their big gun in the Church. There was another fellow within, so we crouched down by a stone wall to escape the rebel bullets, but luckily they didn't reply, so we jumped into the trap and drove back home. The largest firm, Messrs. Smith, Bell and Company, chartered a steamer from Hong-Kong, which arrived on Sunday to take away all the English ladies and children, besides Chinamen, who wish to leave in crowds. It leaves to-morrow (Monday), and this letter goes in it. The poor ladies at St. Anna I have just told you about have been completely knocked up, and their nerves are all shattered; and no wonder, this has been going on for ten days, stopping them from sleeping at night, and they are very glad to go, although they said at the beginning they would stay through it all with their husbands. We are now anxiously awaiting the American troops, which are expected this week, when most probably the Spanish Governor will give in, but not before, as he will not in any case hand over the place to a lot of rebels. Last Thursday, Friday, and Saturday I enjoyed myself immensely shipping a lot of our cash here on board the British man-of-war "Immortalite" for safe custody. It was most interesting. I was shown all over the ship, in the conning tower and everywhere. Her captain is a regular old English bulldog, and won't stand any humbug, and simply adored by his men; he has practically taken over the charge of the English Consulate. I think I have given you practically all the news up to date. Nothing more will happen now till the American troops arrive. They say the rebels are not going to come any nearer, but are awaiting the troops. If we are obliged to leave Manila there is a steamer moored in the bay where we shall go.

P. S.—Our former country house where we lived for a month is now in the hands of the rebels, and all the country round

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

MONDAY'S RETURNS.

There were no fesh suspected cases of plague reported to the Health Officer from the several hospitals in town on Monday. There were, however, two deaths, one reported as having occurred in the Medical College Hospital, and the other from the Mayo Native Hospital, the deceased, natives, having been attacked in Wards Nos. 7 and 5, respectively. The general death-rate of the city is now 46 as compared with 49 of the previous five years. The total number of suspected cases up to Monday was 212, and deaths 175.

INOCULATIONS IN THE CITY.

Dr. Macnicol, of the Free Church Mission, Hughli, was inoculated by Dr. Bannerman, the Health Officer, on Monday. We regret that it was erroneously stated that all the District Officers had been inoculated by Dr. Bannerman.

INSANITARY PREMISES.

At a special meeting of the Municipal Commissioners held yesterday afternoon at the Town Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Greer, Chairman, Babu Nalin Bihari Sircar asked the following questions:—

(a) Will the Chairman be good enough to inform the Commissioners what action, if any, has been taken in regard to insanitary premises and blocks of huts, under the special powers conferred on the Health Officer and the Chairman by Government by Regulations 34 and 35 of the Plague Notification No. 9, dated 10th November 1897, particularly in wards 8, 10 and 13, which show by far the largest number of plague cases!

(b) If no action has yet been taken, will he kindly explain the practical difficulties in carrying out such important sanitary measures, rendered extremely urgent by the possibility of plague breaking out in an epidemic form.

The Chairman in reply said:—

(a) The general question of the treatment of insanitary premises under the plague regulations is under the consideration of Government.

As a temporary measure the condemned houses in Rup Chunder Roy's Lane have been vacated, cleansed with disinfectants, and locked up.

(b) The difficulties are all mainly financial.

INSPECTION BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Yesterday morning His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by Mr. A. H. Gayer, Private Secretary, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hendley, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Mr. Greer, the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, Captain Liddell, R.E., and Lieutenant Charter, R.E. visited the buste, in Rup Chand Roy's Street where fourteen suspicious cases of plague had recently been discovered by the plague authorities. The party was met at the spot by Mr. James, the Commissioner of Police. The object of the visit was to inspect the bustee with a view of coming to a decision as to what measures should be taken to either demolish or improve its sanitary condition. Sir John Woodburn was conducted into every nook and corner of this ghastly-looking place, and closely inspected the several apartments occupied by the people who had deserted it after the fatal cases of plague occurred. The matter was partly discussed at the close of the inspection, and the decision arrived at by the officials will, in all probability, be made known to-day. From here His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor drove to Marcus Square, where he inspected the huts of the segregation camp erected in that locality. He then returned to Belvedere—"Englishman" (Wednesday).

NASIK SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

In response to the appeal for subscriptions towards the erection of some more cottages, suitable for Europeans, in connection with this Institution, the following amounts have been received:—

	Rs.
Amounts previously acknowledged..	2,175
F G Dumayne	20
F A R	10
A F Simpson	30
L B Ker	10
C W L Jackson	25
P B Savile	25
W T	20
E F N	10
S C	25
C W Chitty	20
J S S	10
S J S	20
H B H	10
W H W	10
H E J	10
E C	10
J A L	10
C C J	10
A friend in the Port Trust Office	20
L C	20
J C	10
H G G	10
John Macpherson	100
Total	2,620

The cost of erecting two Cottages will amount to about Rs. 4,000, so that the sum of Rs. 1,380 is still required and it is earnestly hoped that this sum may be subscribed, so that the work of building the cottages may be commenced.

W. S. MILLARD, Honorary Secretary.

6, Apollo Street, 18th August.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

BROACH CITY PRESS CO.

The ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office in Dean Lane, Fort, Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas, Chairman of the Board of Directors presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following Directors' Report was submitted to the meeting:—

Your Directors have the pleasure to lay before you, for adoption, the annual report of the Company, together with the audited accounts and balance sheet for the year ended 30th June 1898. The total number of bales pressed at your presses at Palij, and Agra amounts to 20,862 and 12,657 respectively, against 19,209 and 16,395 of the last year. This year the joint-working agreement at Agra continued until October 1897 at the rate of Rs 3-6-0 per bale, including hoops and gunnies, the total pressing in combination at all the presses being 7,324 bales out of which your press turned out 2,960 bales. After this your press had to work at the rate of Rs 1-8-0 per bale, including hoops and gunnies, in consequence whereof your Agra Press was not able to shew a better profit. From the statement of accounts attached it will be seen that the total net earnings of the Company amount to Rs 20,260-2-5, including the sum of Rs. 1,471-5-2 brought forward from last year, out of which, your Directors have appropriated Rs. 4,000-0-0 to depreciation of machinery account, and Rs. 2,100-0-0 to the reserve fund account, and from the balance they recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 20-0-0 per share, being 10 per cent per annum on the capital, free of income tax, be paid to the shareholders, absorbing Rs. 12,000-0-0. They also recommend that a bonus of Rs. 300-0-0 be paid to the employes of the Company, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,860-2-5 to be carried over to next year's account. Your press buildings have been insured as follows:—The Pallej Press building at Rs. 13,000-0-0. The Agra Press building at Rs. 14,000-0-0. The engines, boilers, and machinery of your factories at Pallej and Agra are not insured. Messrs Nanu Narayen Kothare and Narandas Purshotamdas, two of your Directors, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The report was adopted. A dividend at the rate, of Rs. 20 per share, being 10 per cent. per annum was declared. Messrs. Nanu Narayen Kothare and Narandas Purshotamdas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected Directors of the Company for the current year. Mr. Motiram Huridas was re-appointed auditor for the insuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 75. The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

NARANJI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The third ordinary general meeting of the share holders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, new marker's buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas being called to the chair. The following Directors' Report was adopted:—

Your Directors beg to submit this their third Report and the audited accounts of the Company for the your ending 30th June 1898. Since the last report 30 more shares have been subscribed for, making the total of 533 subscribed shares. You are aware that since the last report three further calls of Rs. 250 each have been made on the subscribed shares. The construction of the main building and the engine house has almost been completed, and that of the boiler house is being pushed on. The excavation of the tank has already been completed. The greatest bulk of the spinning machinery has arrived, and its erection has been commenced, the engines and boilers and their accessories have mostly arrived, and the erection of the engines proceeded with. Messrs. Venkoo Baloo and Company, the building contractors, have been paid up to date Rs. 1 98,000 in part-payment of the work done. Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co, have been paid £27,934-4-0 against part-payment on account of machinery supplied during the year under report The Clerk Road Iron Foundry and Messrs. Bradbury Brady & Co. have been paid, respectively, Rs. 24,045-8-10 and Rs. 75,333-7-1 against part-payment on account of their contracts. The Directors regret the death of their former colleague, the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I. Mr. H. R. Greaves was appointed an additional Director of the Board. Having had to go to Europe he sent his resignation, and Mr. John R. Greaves was appointed a Director in his place, which appointments you are requested to confirm. Two of your Directors, Messrs. Gordhundas Gokuldas Tejpal and John R. Greaves, retire from the Board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hurgovundas Khooshaldas, one of your auditors, was filled up by the appointment of Mr. Parshotumdas Jamnadas. You are requested to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The usual resolutions in accordance with the recommendations embodied in the above report were carried, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO. LD.

Mr. Shapurji Byramji Katrak presided at the twelfth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders, which was held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 10 Sirdar's Gunj, Fort, yesterday when the report of the Directors, which ran as follows, was adopted:

"In submitting their Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1898 your Directors, have the plasure to announce that a very good business has been transacted during the year under review, and your Directors hope that the accounts may be found satisfactory, inasmuch as the Company has made a profit of Rs. 11293-4-9 including last year's balance. From this sum your Directors propose to declare a dividend at the rate of Rs. 8 per fully paid up share which we hope, will meet with your approval. The exports from Khamgaon this year were about 71,853 bales against 48,183 bales last year, out of which 10,747 bales have passed through your Factory. Your Directors have thought it advisible to close the Ginning-Factory this year, under amalgamation. The Joint-working Agreement for Ginning and Pressing expired on the 30th June last. Efforts will be made to renew the Ginning Agreement this year, while that of the Pressing is renewed for a further period of three years. The expenses were curtailed, as much as possible, and the necessary reduction was made in the permanent staff. Several new machineries were added this year, and the whole machinery in Press and Ginning Factories are kept in excellent working order. One of your Directors Mr. Shapurji, Byramji Katrak retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. The amount of business transacted by the company, this year has exceeded the expectations of your Directors, and they believe that the best thanks of the shareholders are due to the Agents Messrs. Rustomji Framji Wadia and Company. You will be asked to appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration."

The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—That the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th June 1898 just read be received and adopted. "That out of the Profit of Rs 11,293-4-9, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 8 per share, free of income-tax be declared and made payable on and after the 1st September 1898 thus absorbing Rs 5,600. Payment to the Agents as Commission Rs 4,166-2-1. Carry to next year's balance Rs. 1,527-2-8. Total Rs 11,293-4-9." "That Mr. Shapurji Byramjee Katrak, who retires from the Board by rotation, be re-elected a Director of the Company," and "That Mr. Rustomjee Eduljee Mistry be appointed Auditor for the current year, and his remuneration be fixed at Rs. 100." With the usual Compliment to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

The scent of man has been the subject of a number of experiments by Dr. A. Bethe, who gives his results in the new number of the "Archiv der gesumten Physiologie." Dr. Bethe, in one particular, extends the Jager theory even further than its original projector ventured to do, and affirms that every human individual has his or her own peculiar scent. Not only a dog, says he, but a man gifted with an exceptional nasal sensibility, can detect a man by his distinct and individual smell. The doctor made an experiment with a person thus exceptionally gifted. He brought this wonderful "smeller" with bandaged eyes into a room where more than twenty persons of his acquaintance had been collected, and the "smeller" detected and named everyone of them correctly, by deliberately putting his nose to each in turn. The "human scent," according to Dr. Bethe, is not born with us, but is acquired. Professor Jager's theory, as many will be aware, is that the personal scent of a man has an ethical value, and he takes certain texts of the Old Testament to be actually as well as figuratively true. Dr. Bethe is not inclined to carry his operations beyond the scientific into the moral province. He believes that there is a characteristic "family smell," of which each member of a family more or less partakes, and which they do not quite lose even when they are separated from one another "by continents or oceans." Meanwile, he warns against coming to hasty conclusions upon a matter which is still only in a tentative stage, especially as a man's individual scent is so very much conditioned by his social circumstances and by his personal habits and manner of life.

"C. H." sends the following advertisement from a ladies' paper:—"Colonel's Widow, a great traveller, would chaperone young ladies round the world or elsewhere. Highest references. Expenses only,"—and wonders whether the Colonel's widow is thinking of the future state of the young ladies, or is merely contemplating a trip to Mars or Venus, personally conducted by Mr. Wells. Perhaps, on the other hand, she is the same old lady who believed that the end of the world was at hand and made every preparation for escaping to China.

PLAGUE PREVENTION.

NEW RULES FOR SHIPPING.

Yesterday's *Government Gazette* contains a batch of new plague rules applicatble to shipping drawn up in accordance with the views of the Venice Convention:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor of Bombay in Council has been pleased to prescribe, as a temporary measure, that all vessels and persons leaving Bombay by sea shall be subjected to the rules hereinafter set forth, which shall be substituted for the rules prescribed in the marginally noted Notifications:—

Rule I.—No vessel shall leave the Port of Bombay until she has been inspected by the Health Officer of the Port, and until the master or person in charge of such vessel has obtained a bill of health or certificate from such officer that the master or person in charge and the crew have been medically examined by him by day on shore and that the passengers (if any) have also been medically examined by him by day on shore before embarkation, and that all are free from plague. Provided that, in the case of a vessel that has called at Bombay en route for some other port and has had no communication with Bombay, the inspection with reference to such vessel by the Health Officer of the Port may be limited to the medical examination on shore prior to embarkation of such person or persons as intend to sail in such vessel from Bombay, and the bill of health or certificate required by this rule shall certify that such person or persons is or are free from plague, and such certificate may be in the form of an endorsment on the bill of health last obtained by the vessel before its arrival at Bombay. For the purposes of this proviso the Collector of Customs and the Port Health Officer are empowered to decide what shall constitute communication with Bombay. The Consular authority interested in any ship under this rule and its proviso may be present at the inspection and medical examination.

Rule II.—(a) Should the Health Officer of the Port consider that any passengers so examined is suffering from plague, or is not free from the infection of plague, he shall prevent such person and his or her relatives and non-medical attendants from embarking, and their baggage and personal effects shall not be allowed on the vessel, and if already placed on board shall be removed as early as possible.

(b) Should the Health Officer of the Port consider that any member of the crew of the vessel is suffering from plague, or is not free from the infection of plague, he shall prevent such person from re-embarking on such vessel and shall refuse to give the bill of health or certificate referred to in Rule I, unless and until the baggage and personal effects of such person have been removed from the vessel, and such parts of the vessel as have been occupied or frequented by such person shall have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Health Officer of the Port and all such procedure and precautions taken as regards the disinfection of the vessel shall be noted in the bill of health. The baggage and personal effects also of such persons as were in immediate contact with such infected case shall, according the discretion and under the supervision of the Health Officer of the Port, be disinfected, and the names of those persons shall be given to the vessels surgeon or the master or person in charge of the vessel for supervision on the voyage.

(c) All contaminated or suspected articles shall be thoroughly disinfected on shore or in a disinfection barge under the supervision of the Port Health Officer in the manner prescribed in the Appendix.

For the purposes of this rule the term "relatives" shall mean such relatives as have been living with or have been, in the opinion of the Port Health Officer, in dangerous communication with the infected case for any time within the eleven days immediately preceding the discovery of the case at the medical examination held under these rules.

Rule III.—After the master or person in charge of the vessel has obtained a bill of health or certincate under the provisions of these rules, no cargo or goods of any kind shall be embarked or disembarked before the vessel leaves the Port of Bombay unless such vessel is again inspected by the Port Health Officer and another bill of health or certificate obtained from such Officer by the master or person in charge of the vessel, and no person shall be permitted to embark who has not been examined as required by Rule I by the Health Officer of the Port, who shall amend the bill of health or certificate accordingly.

Rule IV.—No port clearance shall be delivered to any vessel unless and until the master or person in charge thereof shall produce the bill of health or certificate to be obtained as aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of Customs Officers to refuse delivery of the port clearance until such master or person in charge shall produce such bill of health or certificate which shall be subject to the provisions of Rule V.

Rule V.—Vessels not leaving port before 6 A. M. of the day following the inspection referred to in Rule I may not leave without re-inspection, but if there shall have been no communication between any such vessel and Bombay as referred to in Rule I, the master, crew and passengers of such vessel may be medically examined on board.

Rule VI.—The inspection of vessels and the medical examination of passengers shall be carried out between sunrise and sunset.

Rule VII.—The Government of Bombay may appoint any person or persons by name or by virtue of office Health Officer or Health Officers of the Port for the purpose of these rules as regards any class or classes of vessels and may cancel any such appointment.

Rule VIII.—Should the Port Health Officer prevent the embarkation or sailing of any person under these rules, such person may be removed to, and kept at, a hospital or place of observation appointed for the purpose.

Rule IX.—Disobedience of any of the above Rules I, II, III, IV, V and VIII will subject the offender and all persons aiding and abetting him to a prosecution under the Indian Penal Code.

No. 4617—4858-P.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor of Bombay in Council has been pleased to prescribe, as a temporary measure, the following rules for quarantine against plague in respect of arrivals by sea, which shall be substituted for the rules prescribed in Government Notification No. 1975—1446-P., dated 12th April 1897. These rules shall take effect from the 1st day of September 1898 at Bombay. Rule I defines the terms and phrases:—

HOISTING OF QUARANTINE SIGNAL.

Rule II.—The commander of every vessel, including buggalows and other native craft, (a) arriving from an infected port, or (b) having been in communication otherwise than orally or by signal with a vessel from an infected port, or (c) having plague on board, or (d) on board of which one or more cases of plague have taken place within twelve days preceding her arrival shall, before entering the harbour, hoist a yellow flag as the quarantine signal by day, or shall, if entering at night, show the quarantine light signal, namely, three lights—red, white and red—and indicate by signal the port from which the vessel has come, and shall keep hoisted at the main mast such flag by day and such lights by night until permitted to take the signal down by the Health Officer of the Port. The Pilot or Customs or Police Officer going alongside such vessel shall direct the flag or the lights prescribed above to be hoisted if this has not already been done.

PROHIBITION OF COMMUNICATION.

Rule III.—The commander shall permit the Pilot, Customs or Police Officer on board, but otherwise (except as in these rules provided) shall not, without having obtained pratique, allow any communication, except orally, with the shore or with any other vessel or boat.

HEALTH OFFICER TO VISIT AND CLASS VESSEL 'INFECTED,' 'SUSPECTED,' 'ORDINARY HEALTHY' OR 'HEALTHY.'

Rule IV.—On the arrival of a vessel whose destination is Bombay, the Health Officer shall as soon as possible visit it and ascertain whether the ten days' period hereinbefore referred to in the definition of a healthy vessel has or has not expired, and make such inquiries and inspection as he thinks necessary and may require a declaration on oath from the medical officer of the vessel (if any) or the commander, or both, as to whether any death from an unknown or suspicious cause has occurred or any case of plague has occurred on board the vessel either during the voyage or before its departure. He shall then class the vessel 'Infected,' 'Suspected,' 'Ordinary Healthy' or 'Healthy.' A vessel classed 'Healthy' shall be given pratique forthwith.

ONWARD-BOUND VESSELS.

Rule V.—On the arrival of a vessel which is onward-bound, and which uses Bombay merely as a port of call, the Health Officer shall as soon as possible visit it and ascertain whether the said ten days' period has or has not expired.

(a) If it has expired, and if the Health Officer is permitted to make such inspection as he thinks necessary, and as the result thereof and of any enquiries he may make, is satisfied that the vessel is healthy, the vessel shall be given 'pratique.

(b) If the ten days' period has not expired, or if the vessel does not obtain 'pratique' under clause (a) of this rule, no person shall be landed therefrom except in accordance with such direction as shall be obtained from the Health Officer and subject to the conditions under which passengers may be landed from infected or suspected vessels, and at the places appointed for the landing of persons under observation, and no communication with the shore or with other vessels or boats shall be allowed except the landing of mails in quarantine under such directions as shall be obtained from the Health Officer and the embarkation of passengers subject to the rules then in force regarding such embarkation.

INSPECTION TO BE BY DAY.

Rule VI.—No visit to or inspection of a vessel under Rules IV and V shall ordinarily be made except by day light between sunrise and sunset.

TRANSHIPMENT IN QUARANTINE.

Rule VII.—These rules shall not prevent the transhipment in quarantine, with the express consent of the Health Officer, and subject to such restriction as he shall impose, to passengers or other persons or mails or cargo from a vessel in quarantine to another vessel.

INFECTED VESSELS.

Rule VIII.—'Infected Vessels' or vessels so classed will be dealt with as follows:—

(1) The sick will be disembarked under the directions of the Health Officer and sent to the camp or hospital, whether ashore or afloat, appointed for the purpose.

(2) The other persons will be disembarked and will be sent to the place appointed for the purpose, to be kept under observation, provided, however, that it shall be in the discretion of the Health Officer to permit so many of the apparently healthy members of the crew as are necessary for the care of the vessel to remain on board the vessels under his medical supervision and subject to such inspection as he shall from time to time think necessary. But such members of the crew as are allowed to remain on board shall not be allowed to leave the vessel until the quarantine signal is hauled down by order of the Health Officer.

(3) The soiled linen and personal effects of the passengers and crew which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, may be considered as infected shall be disinfected in accordance with the rules contained in the Appendix.

(4) A fresh supply of drinking water will be stored on board, and the bilge-water will after disinfection be pumped out outside the limits of the port.

(5) All parts of the vessel which have been occupied or frequented by plague patients will be disinfected under the supervision of the Health Officer, and any other parts of the vessel may also be disinfected at the discretion of the Health Officer.

(6) When these rules have, in the opinion of the Health Officer, been fully complied with, he shall, by an order in writing under his had, grant pratique and permit the quarantine signal to be hauled down.

SUSPECTED VESSELS.

Rule IX.—'Suspected vessels' or vessels so classed will be dealt with as follows:—

(1) Passangers and crew will be medically examined by the Health Officer.

(2) The soiled linen and personal effects of the passengers and crew which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, may be considered infected shall be disinfected in accordance with the rules contained in the Appendix.

(3) A fresh supply of drinking water will be stored on board, and the bilge-water will after disinfection be pumped out outside the limits of the port.

(4) All parts of the vessel which have been occupied or frequented by plague patients will be disinfected under the supervision of the Health Officer, and any other parts of the vessels may be disinfected at the discretion of the Health Officer.

(5) All passengers and such of the crew as are to be disembarked who, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are in any way likely to spread infection will be sent to the place appointed for the purpose to be kept under observation.

(6) The remainder of the crew will be kept on the vessel under the medical supervision of the Health Officer, in such manner as he shall direct, for ten days from the arrival of the vessel or (if she is in port for less than ten days) during the time she is in port, and, in the event of any case of plague occurring on board during such period, the vessel shall be classed 'Infected' and dealt with under Rule VIII.

(7) When these rules have, in the opinion of the Health Officer, been fully complied with he shall, by an order in writing under his hand, grant pratique and permit the quarantine signal to be hauled down.

ORDINARY HEALTHY VESSELS.

Rule X.—Ordinary healthy vessels, or vessels so classed, shall be subjected to the measures prescribed in Rule IX, paragraphs (1), (2) and (5), and at the discretion of the Health Officer to those prescribed in paragraph (3), Rule IX. When these rules have, in the opinion of the Health Officer, been fully complied with, he shall, by an order in writing under his hand, grand pratique and permit the quarantine signal to be hauled down. Provided, however, that until the ten days' period has expired, and whilst the vessel is in port, such of the craw as have not been disembarked (as prescribed in Rule IX (5) shall remain under the medical supervision of the Health Officer and from time to time submit to such examination as he shall in writing direct.

HEALTHY VESSELS.

Rule XI.—A healthy vessel may, at the discretion of the Health Officer, be subjected to the measures prescribed in Rule IX, paragraphs (1), (2) and (3).

HEALTH OFFICER TO FIX PERIOD FOR OBSERVATION.

Rule XII.—The Health Officer, when sending persons to be kept under observation, shall, in writing, inform the medical officer in charge of the place appointed for such purpose (if he himself be not in charge thereof) the period for which, in his opinion, such persons should be kept under observation having regard to the sanitary condition of the vessel and to whether the vessel from which they disembarked was classed as infected, suspected or ordinary healthy.

DISCRETION OF HEALTH OFFICER TO PERMIT SURVEILLANCE.

Rule XIII.—The Health Officer may at his discretion (but subject to, and in accordance with, such instructions as he may from time to time receive from the special Plague authority appointed by Government for the City of Bombay) by written order permit any person who appears to be clean and healthy to be subjected to surveillance merely instead of sending such person to be kept under observation under Rules VIII, IX or X. But any person so subjected to surveillance shall submit to, and comply with, all directions as to medical supervision or otherwise, required by the written order.

PERSONS TO REMAIN UNDER OBSERVATION OR SURVEILLANCE AS DIRECTED.

Rule XIV.—The persons sent to be kept under observation shall be detained and shall be kept under observation at the place appointed for the purpose for such period not exceeding ten days as the medical officer in charge of such place shall decide upon, having regard to the opinion of the Health Officer and to local conditions, provided that such period in the case of persons disembarked from an ordinary healthy vessel shall be determined on the 11th day from the date of the departure of such vessel from the infected port or the date of her communicating with a vessel that had left an infected port, whichever date is the more recent. But if plague occurs amongst them whilst under observation, such plague case shall be isolated or sent to hospital and the other persons shall be detained and shall be kept under observation for a term not exceeding ten days from when plague shall have ceased to be amongst them. It shall further be in the discretion of the medical officer in charge by written order to subject to surveillance merely any person put in his charge to be kept under observation. A person subjected to surveillance shall proceed to his or her home or destination and submit to, and comply with, all directions as to medical supervision or otherwise required in the written order.

PERSONS SENT TO HOSPITAL OR FOR OBSERVATION TO OBEY RULES AND TO PAY SANCTIONED CHARGES.

Rule XV.—All persons sent to hospital or kept under observation shall obey and conform to the rules, regulations, and orders, for the time being in force, at such hospital or other place appointed for the purpose and shall bear and pay all such charges for food as for the time being may, by sanction of the Government, be made against them.

VESSELS CARRYING MEDICAL OFFICER OR DISINFECTING APPARATUS.

Rule XVI.—In exercise of the discretion vested in him by these rules, the Health Officer should, if the vessel carries a medical officer or has a disinfecting apparatus (stove) of approved pattern on board take those facts into consideration.

CROWDED AND INSANITARY VESSELS.

Rule XVII.—Crowded vessels carrying emigrants or pilgrims or vessels which appear to be in an insanitary state may at the discretion of the Health Officer be treated and dealt with as 'suspected' vessels.

RIGHT OF VESSELS TO PUT BACK TO SEA.

Rule XVIII.—A vessel objecting to submit to the obligations imposed by these rules will be free to put back to sea; but *if* she disembarks any passengers or goods she must submit to the rules.

ANCHORAGE.

Rule XIX.—Vessels coming under these rules will anchor at such places as may be notified for that purpose by the Port Officer in consultation with the Health Officer of the Port.

MAILS AND CARGO.

Rule XX.—No mails, baggage, or cargo which may be brought by any vessel coming under these rules shall be disembarked, landed, or transhipped except under such precautions as the Health Officer shall deem necessary to prevent the spread of plague.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

Rule XXI.—It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

The new structure at Kew Gardens devoted to the growing of pitcher plants is becoming very interesting and is attracting much attention. Near the same spot may just now be seen a lovely new orchid from the Table Mountains—Disa—said to be very difficult of growth in this country, the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth House, being among the few successful cultivators of it. In the water-lily house the white and crimson lilies are very beautiful, and in the open air for the next few weeks there will be a delightful display of phloxes well worth going to see. The beds in front of the palmhouse are rapidly putting on their later summer brilliance, while at the back there is just now a fine display of lilium longifolium.

DOCTORS AND CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

PRESENT POSITION OF SURGERY.

CHLOROFORM AND COCAINE.

The British Medical Association resumed its meetings in Edinburgh on July 28, in the University Buildings. The public health or State medicine section held a joint meeting with the Section of Psychology for a discussion on "The plea of insanity in criminal cases," and on "Aphasia in relation to testamentary capacity." Professor Sir William Gairdner (Glasgow) opened the discussion on "Aphasia."

Dr. Mercier (London) introduced a discussion on insanity in criminal cases. He laid down three general propositions on that subject. In the first place, he asked them to agree that no insane person should be punished with the same severity as a sane person for committing the same act; secondly, that there was for every insane person a certain sphere of conduct for which he ought to be totally immuned from punishment; and thirdly, that there were very few indeed of the insane who were wholly irresponsible. (Hear, hear.) In order to establish the plea of insanity it was necessary to prove the existence in the accused of one or more of the following mental conditions: Exonerating delusion, such confusion of mind that the accused was incapable of appreciating in their true relations the circumstances under which the act was committed, or the consequences of the act; extreme inadequacy of motive; extreme imprudence in the act, and non-concurrence in the act of the volitional self.

Dr. Sutherland, Deputy-Commissioner in Lunacy for Scotland, said if a change of the law was needed it was in regard to the intoxicated man who committed a crime of which he had no consciousness, or at any rate the dimmest.—Dr. Blandford (London) held it would be to the benefit of many lunatics if they were held responsible to a certain extent, and instead of hanging a man he would send him, not to Broadmoor to smoke pipes the rest of his life, but to penal servitude, where he would do some useful work.—Professor Sir W. Gairdner agreed with the doctrines of Dr. Mercier, and instead of the present verdicts of "guilty," or "not guilty because of insanity," he would prefer that they should have a third verdict, "guilty, but insane," (Applause.)—This concluded the discussioon.

Professor Thomas Annandale (Edinburgh) delivered an address on "The Present Position of Surgery." At the outset Professor Annandale referred to bacteriology and the effect on the system of poisons produced by microbes. Much of our future trust for light must be in connection with physiological chemistry, which might be able to teach us more of the origin, causation, and behaviour of the various toxins and of the action of the tissues in connection with them, so that we might be able to counteract their injurious effects by appropriate treatment. His own experience was that though some severe cases of septicæmia had recovered after the injection of an anti-toxin, other cases very similar had recovered without any anti-toxin being used. He would suggest that another important subject for further study was the physiological action or connection between one tissue or one organ and another. Reference to the scientific aspect of surgery would not be complete, without some notice of the "new photography," which had already proved to be of the greatest service in diagnosis, and consequently in connection with successful treatment an improved development of it would no doubt add still more to the success of surgical practice. The scope of this department of science was a very wide one, and by its means they might add much to this knowledge of osseous development and growth of the relation and position of internal organs, and of the actual condition of diseased parts in connection with many surgical conditions and especially in connection with injuries of various kinds. This photography was invaluable in the greatly improved era of practical surgery. It was well perhaps to suggest a caution. He would venture to remind his younger friends that Nature, with perhaps some little non-operative treatment would do much, and that no operative procedure should be suggested or practised until the case had been thoroughly studied, and found to be unrelievable by other means As a practical surgeon in the Edinburgh School of Medicine, he expressed the opinion that chloroform holds the field as the best general anasthetic in connection with surgical preceedures, and although he had met with a few fatal results from its administration, he had most thorough confidence in its safety if carefully used, and its effects diligently watched. He would like to give a word of warning as to the use of cocaine in local anæsthetics, and more particularly when used by subcutaneous injection. His experience was that some individuals were specially susceptible to its action, and therefore if too strong a solution or too large an amount of a weaker one were injected the result might be faintness and serious interference with heart action. It should therefore be used cautiously and a stimulant be given or be at hand in case of such symptoms occurring. Speaking of the moral aspect of the profession, he said it was sincerely to be regretted that in some quarters the true, honest, and high feeling which should be the standard principle of the members of the profession, was in the present day partially or wholly ignored. A section of the public, or rather a section of what was termed "Society," had done much to interfere with the proper feeling which should exist in the profession. Men, women, and even young people read and discussed professional matters and diseases, books were published and advertised which were written more to catch the eye of the publice than to advance the knowledge or reputation of the profession. There were some doctors, he feared, who took advantage of extravagant popularity and traded on it in a manner not consistent with the high feelings which should influence all professional relationships. If any member of their profession encouraged or took part in "Society's" ignoble life on actions he was not worthy to belong to the profession, and he certainly did not add to its repucation. (Cheers.)

In the Tropical Diseases Section the President (Dr. Manson, of London) gave a detailed account of the remarkable investigations which had been made in India by Surgeon-Major Ross, of the Indian Medical Service, who had shown that the parasite in the blood which was the cause of malaria was removed from the blood by certain species of mosquito, that the parasite then underwent certain charges in the mosquito, entered its blood, and finally invaded its salivary glands, so that it appeared probable that the mosquito, in inflicting its bite, might communicate the disease. He, however, expressed the opinion that this could notbe the only means bywhich malaria was conveyed to human beings, and expressed the opinion which was received with applause by the Section, that it was the duty of the British Empire to obtain a thorough scientific investigation of the whole question upon the spot.

The "Frankfort Gazette," says the Berlin correspondent of the "Morning Post," is in a position to publish the following letter addressed by Bjornsterne Bjornson to M. Emile Zola, and dated July 17. I understand that it has been simultaneously published in the "Aurore" in Paris this morning:—"Dear Master, I am staying for the present in Munich, and one of the Munich celebrities has just told me that the German Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, expressed to him his unreserved conviction that, so far as Germany is concerned, Dreyfus is innocent. Equally unreservedly he named the guilty man. 'But look you,' he added, 'the French will never allow the matter to be revised. Dreyfus must die, like the Jew of Nazareth, to atone for the sins of others.'" The Scandinavian author then stated, in contradiction to the "Echo de Paris," that Dreyfus enjoys the sympathetic commiseration of the Italian Court. So far from King Humbert believing that the ex-captain betrayed Italy to the French, His Majesty shares Italian sentiment in favour of revising the verdict. Bjornson further states that a Florentine professor has heard from a member of the Italian General Staff that the guilty man was not Dreyfus, but an older and higher French officer. He concludes his letter by stating that he can name his authorities. It must be admitted that, so far as the form of Prince Hohenlohe's alleged remarks is concerned, it is difficult to believe that they are the *ipsissima verba* of Germany's devoutly Roman Catholic Chancellor.

Commander Wells and Messrs. Yarrow and Co put their heads together and devised a new fire float that was to be the most useful vessel of its kind in existence. 8,000*l*. was agreed upon as the price, and the firm were on the point of putting the work in hand, when negotiations came to an abrupt end, and the whole project fell through. Why? The answer is to be found in a mass of correspondence that is about to be laid before the Council. When the London Fire Brigade Committee sent Messrs. Yarrow the form of contract, Messrs. Yarrow sent it back. They would not accept the Council's labour conditions, under which, they said, it would be impossible for the work to be carried out. They also hinted that they ought to have been told of the conditions before they went to the trouble and expense of preparing specifications. The Committee retorted that shipbuilders had constructed more important vessels for the Council without objecting to the conditions, and that the existence of those conditions was "a matter of public notoriety." "We may observe," came the rejoinder from the firm, "that we do not pay attention to public notoriety, preferring to rely on official information; and, being more concerned with imperial contracts, and contracts for foreign governments, we have not made a study of municipal politics."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 18.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr H C Mules, on relief by Mr C E S Steele, to act as Political Agent, Khairpur, and Mr J L Rieu, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Khairpur, until relieved by Mr Mules

Capt J W B Merewether, Fifth Asst Political Resident, Aden, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of three days' extraordinary leave without pay of the six months' special leave on urgent private affairs granted to him

Mr P S V FitzGerald, Political Supt, Palanpur, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India a further extension for three months of the furlough granted to him

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut T A F R Oldfield to act as Fourth Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, from the date of Lieut R S Pottinger's return to duty

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of Govt Notification No 2190, dated the 22nd March 1898, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint, under Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Meherban Shambusing Amarsing Jadhavrav Raje Malegaonkar to be a Special Magte and to invest him, within the limits of the Bhimthadi Taluka in the district of Poona, with the powers of a Magte of the third class and with additional powers, specified

Capt E R J Chitty, Station Staff Officer, Deesa, acted as Cant Magte, Deesa, in addition to his own duties, from the 10th to the 16th June 1898, both days inclusive

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut J Talbot, 7th Lancers, to be Cant Magte at Jacobabad, in addition to his Military duties, during the absence of Capt C E Belli-Bivar on privilege leave or pending further orders

Lieut J Talbot is further appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the first class in the Upper Sind Frontier Dist, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Jacobabad

The Govr in Council is pleased to allow Mr T D Fry, I C S, Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, privilege leave for three months from the 15th July 1898

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Maneklal Narbheram to act as City Magte, Ahmedabad, during the absence of Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dunsha or pending further orders

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of Mr E Wilkin or until further orders:—Mr K F Modi to act as Depy Registrar and Sealer of the High Court, Appellate Side, and Mr J L Britto to act as Registrar High Court, Appellate Side, and Supt of the High Court Press

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of second class Subordinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Gokuldas Vithaldas Saraya, Subordinate Judge of Bassein, to be Subordinate Judge of Olpad, and Rao Saheb Sadashiv Bapu Gadgil, acting Subordinate Judge of Olpad, to be acting Subordinate Judge of Bassein

H E in Council is further pleased, to invest Rao Saheb Gokuldas Vithaldas Saraya, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court of Olpad, with the jurisdiotion of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50

Azam Maganlal Fulchand, acting Mahalkari, petha Modasa in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified

Rao Saheb Bhailal Purshotam, Mamlatdar, taluka Nadiad in the district of Kaira, is appointed to be a Magte of the first class in that district

Azam Chintaman Hari Gharpure, Head Karkun, taluka Baglan in the district of Nasik, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J H E Tupper, I C S, Asst Collr, Mehar, and Magte of the second class in the district of Shikarpur, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay

Mr C E Palmer, I C S, Asst Collr in the district of Satara, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional power specified

Mr Palmer is also appointed, under Sec 22 of the Code, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay

The Governor in Council is pleased, to specially authorise Azam Maganlal Fulchand, Mahalkari, petha Modasa in the district of Ahmedabad, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of second class Subordinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Chimnajee Raghunath Karkare, Subordinate Judge of Athni, to be joint Subordinate Judge of Mahad and Rao Saheb Govind Narayan Kelkar, Joint Subordinate Judge of Mahad, to be Subordinate Judge of Athni

H E in Council is further pleased, under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, to invest each of the abovenamed Second Class Subordinate Judges, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court to which he is appointed, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50

The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr F H Warden, Supt of Police, has been commuted into leave on medical certificate for six months by H M's Secy of State for India

Mr J C B D Adams, Supt of Police, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State to return to duty within the period of his leave

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W A Blunt to act as Depy Supt Preventive Service, Customs Dept, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr R Oliver or pending further orders.

Mr S R Arthur, I C S, acting Collr, Kolaba, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and sixteen days

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L C Swifte, I C S to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Kolaba, and Dist Registrar, Kolaba, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kolaba Dist during the absence on leave of Mr S R Arthur, I C S, or pending further orders

In supersession of the orders contained in Govt Notification No 5081, dated 6th Aug 1898, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Khan Bahadur Rstanji Edalji Kanga to act as Asst to the Commissioner, N D, during the absence on leave of Mr J W S Dracup or pending further orders, and Rao Saheb Maneklal Narbheram to act as Huzur Depy Collr, Broach, during Khan Bahadur Ratangji Edalji Kanga's absence or pending further orders

Mr R N Coghlan, Collr of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty with the period of his leave

MARINE DEPARTMENT

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Sladen, I C S, to act as Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, vice Mr R Giles, pending further orders

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to grant, under the provisions of Sec 39 1 a of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, privilege leave of absence for three months from the 20th Aug 1898 to Mr P C H Snow, C I E I C S, Bar-at-Law, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Mr W L Harvey, I C S, to be a First Assistant from the date he reverts to service under the Bombay Govt the junior officers in the first and second grades reverting and Mr Harvey to act as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay during the absence of Mr P C H Snow, C I E Bar-at-Law, I C S, or pending further orders

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE)

The services of Capt A H Bingley, I S C, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India with effect from the 16th Aug 1898, afternoon

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The following is a list of candidates who have passed the Examination for the offices of Subordinate Judge and High Court Pleader in order of merit:—Dave, Devshanker Jekrishna, Shah, Mulji Hargovindas, Choksi, Nathabhoy Vithaldas, Telang, Sazroba Shankar, Bhatt, Punjabhai Someshwar, Tabib, Shriniwas Vishnu, and Dastur, Barzor Framji

The following is a list of candidates who have passed the Examination for the office of Pleader in the District and Subordinate Courts in order of merit—Ratnagar, Rustom Dhunjibhoy Cursetji, Purnapatre, Narayan Raghunath, Jinsiwale, Nagesh Raghvendra, Karandikar, Shankar Vasudeo, Vad, Vithal Chimnaji, Munshi, Thakorlal Chimanlal, Tamhane, Mahadeo Balkrishna, Naik, Keshav Balvant, Huligol, Subbaji Madhavrao, Parekh, Rugnath Somchand, Khotlekar, Atmaram Pandurang, Bedami, Maganlal Purushottamdas, Chandavarkar, Subrao Mangesh, Godbole, Vasudeo Govind, Parekh, Chhaganlal Jethalal, Sakri, Krishnacharya Vasacharya, Moktali, Gururao Subrao, Desai, Bhanabhai Khusalbhai, Khanolkar, Dattatraya Bhikaji, Namjoshi, Balkrishna Shriram, Soman, Vinayak Vasudeo, Joshi, Abaji Vishnu, Madgeri, Venkatrao Narayanapa, Thakore, Bholanath Bhailal, Kanitkar, Vaman Ramchandra, Palnitkar, Damodar Kashinath, Joglekar, Vaman Ballal, Rodda, Tirumal Venkatesh, Dalal, Manilal Vadilal, Shah, Ramanlal Pitambardas, Patel, Ranchhodbhai Kalidas, Kane, Vishnu Balaji (from Sholapur), Talsania, Mohanlal Chhaganlal, and Kapadia, Jamnadas Jekisondas.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Gurbamal Manghirsing, Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi, was allowed pivilege leave for one month and three days from the 6th June 1898.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

It is hereby notified that the First Examination in Medicine which according to the Regulations should commence on Monday the 26th Sept, has been postponed by the Syndicate under Bye-Law 94 to Wednesday the 28th Sept.

THE KAHANDAS MANCHHARAM SCHOLARSHIP.

It is notified that the Kahandas Manchharam Scholarship for 1897 has been awarded to Lallubhai Premanand Parikh of Baroda College.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Allsop, F W	Dutkewich, M P	Lascelles, J H
Barron, C H, Mrs	Eason, Edward J	Marques, L B
Beale, A A, Miss	Edverard, J	Roodow, James
Brown, W T H	Gallyot, E D	Randall, Mrs
DaSilva, Chrispin	Hirsch, T	Taylor, F
Augusto Ferreira	Khadur Sharif	Thanavalla, F C
Dobrowich, W	Kudrat Ali	Visclt, H, Mr

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Broncnitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824, Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s, 1 1-2d, and upwards.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

An English print, dated 1819, contains a picture of a women on a tricycle.

Some of the most implacable of married men-haters, women who have found—or caused—marriage to be a failure, show their contempt for mankind by signing their name with that of their husband inbrackets; thus—Mrs Maria Smith (Jones.)

New York society women are so imbued with the warlike sprit of the times that fencing has suddenly become more popular than ever before. In many of the mansions on Fifth Avenue can now be heard the clash of swords, and grand dames and fair maidens are eagerly learning the art of thrust and parry.

The opal is now fast losing its bad reputation as an unlucky stone, and the result is that opals are more popular now than ever before, and their price has risen, especially for brilliant flame tints. A young lady well known in the London society world recently showed her superiority to common superstitious notions by accepting as an engagement ring an opal surrounded b thirteen small diamonds.

If a woman is ever to retain her present position in the business world, she must look to it that she makes her value felt. She has many advantages, she is punctual, painstaking, patient of monotony, amenable to discipline, ready, and willing; indeed, she errs as a rule rather from excess of zeal than from its defect. But she has two things to learn:—First that her health is her only capital; and secondly, that to rise above mediocrity it is necessary to think for yourself.

The ways to perfume the hair are many, The simplest way of gaining immediate results is to sprinkle perfume extract upon a handkerchief and bind the hair with it until it is perfectly dry. But there are better ways, and one of these takes us back to the days of grandmamma and her nightcap. Inside this cap is the secret. It is a loosely quilted cap of pink satin, stuffed with violet sachet powder; diamond shaped holes are cut in the satin to match the embroidery in the cap, and the lining is tacked snugly inside. In the morning when the cap is removed, and the locks allowed to fall, they are sweet as the perfume of fresh violets.

The number of gifts which Her Majesty has presented of recent years to those who have ministered to her enjoyment must reach a gigantic total. No one, be he or she singer, musician, player, or talented and accomplished in other direction, ever leaves the Royal residence without taking a valuable present of some sort as a memento of the occasion. These gifts are not, as many suppose, made to one pattern, purchased by the gross, and stored away to be handed out as occasions require. On the contrary, save perhaps for a few stock patterns in scarf-pins, which admit of little variety, the jewellery is invariably specially made to suit the recipients. Very often the Queen, who has great taste in these matters, throws out a hint, and drawing of designs are frequently submitted for her criticism before being carried out.

The word "smart," which is now so frequently used to describe men and women who belong to a certain social set, an objectionable specimen of slang, and is seldom uttered by those who speak English carefully. The word "smart" is an equivalent for "ornamental," and those men and women who affect to be "smart" endeavour to be as ornamental as possible, and generally succeed in being gaudy and vulgar. It would be more correct to describe such people as being "conspicuous," for their main object appears to be to direct public attention upon themselves. They have their carriages painted in the most obtrusive colours; they dress themselves in the most extravagant costumes; they parade themselves in the most public places, and they advertise themselves as persistently as the manufactures of patent soaps and patent drugs advertise their respective wares. These obtrusive persons "make the pace," and their example leads many ignorant and foolish men and women into extravagance and moral recklessness.

A physician has been making tests to determine the danger, if any, in the wearing of veils. For this purpose he selected a dozen typical specimens of the article and applied the ordinary tests of ability to read while wearing them; and these tests show that every description of veil affects more or less the ability to see distinctly, both in the distance and near at hand, the most objectionable being the dotted sort. Other things being equal, vision is interfered with in direct proportion to the number of meshes per square inch, and the texture of the material also plays an important part in the matter. Thus, when the sides of the mesh are single, compact threads the eye is much less embarrassed than when double threads are used, the least objectionable veil, on the whole, being that which is without dots, sprays, or other figures, but with large and regular meshes made with single and compact threads. The doctor remarks that, while eye troubls do not necessarily result from wearing veils—for the healthy eye is as able as any other part of the body to resist legitimate strain—weak eyes are injured by them.

Embarking in the laundry business ought to supply a capital opening for any woman with a little capital. In one of these cases a widow opened a small business at a watering-place about six years ago. She had no elaborate machinery, engaged two women, worked herself, sent round circulars asking for a trial, and she is now worth several houses, a large establishment for the carrying on of her own business, and a considerable income. The fact is that most people entertain the idea that the majority of the big company laundries wash most articles very imperfectly, and that the often admirable "getting up" of the clothes is only used to conceal the dinginess thereof. Thousands of these people prefer small private laundries.

Now that the Senate and the Chamber have adjourned, the King and Queen of Italy will soon leave Rome for the North, going first to Turin. King Humbert will subsequently proceed to the Val d'Aosta to hunt, and Queen Margherita will go to Gressoney. It is believed that their Majesties will not take up their residence at Monza as long as the state of siege exists, but that after it has been abolished they will return to their usual summer residence. The departure of the Court from Rome generally takes place at very short notice, and often the Queen has little warning of the intended journey. There is then great commotion in the Palace. The Queen allows none to pack her valuable china but herself, and on a certain occasion one of the ladies of the Court, unaware of the impending departure, found, on visiting the Quirinal, Queen Margherita in a large white apron busily packing up her choice porcelain. The visitor expressed surprise, whereon her Majesty answered: "Oh, I have just heard that we are to leave to-night for Monza. I am in a dreadful hurry, because I must pack up all this china." This little incident reveals once more the artistic temperament of the Queen of Italy, who will allow no one to touch her valuable bibelots lest some harm should come to them. Her Majesty seems to be convinced of the truth of the saying, "If you want a thing done well, do it yourself."

A marriage will take place in October between Mr. Cecil Alfred Grenfell, son of the late Mr. Pascoe du Pre Grenfell, and Lady Lilian Spencer Churchill, second daughter of the Marchioness of Blandford and sister to the Duke of Marlborough.

van Houten's Cocoa

PURE SOLUBLE

Of unequalled value as a household beverage.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE.

BABE·S

THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER

Made From

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

TRAVELLERS CARRY

Liebig

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

It keeps good for any time, even after being opened, and is supplied to Armies, Expeditions, Governments, Hospitals, Doctors and Nurses all the world over.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.

"Lanoline" Toilet Soap 6d PER TABLET. THREE IN A BOX 1/6

Toilet "Lanoline" FOR Delicate AND Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s

Darling Brand. from all Chemists.

Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!

ADD A LITTLE

Condy's Fluid

TO YOUR BATH.

The effect is magical. Beware of Substitutes.

Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

INDIGESTION

can be relieved at once, and permanently cured in a few weeks by regularly taking

CONDY'S Remedial FLUID.

Read Reports by eminent English Physicians in book on bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.



HEALTH. STRENGTH. & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

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J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK T J. & R. Tennent BREWED IN SCOTLAND PILSENER BEER

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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up" and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre, Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking coughs arising from spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled wonders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Carlton Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir E. MARTIN.

The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) SARSAPARILLA

HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

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NOTICES.

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For Horses and Cattle. Sold in Bottles 2/3 and 3/9 each. Slough, England.

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
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For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
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Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

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Bottles, 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Jars, 10s. 6d., 20s.



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"Most Refreshing."

NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELICIOUSLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.

A true natural perfume made from flowers. Not a Chemical Preparation.

"AOLINE" PERFUME. "Most Refreshing."

"AOLINE" TOILET SOAP for the Complexion.

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Of all Chemists and Stores.

J. & E. ATKINSON, Ltd., 24, Old Bond Street, London, INVENTORS OF THE CELEBRATED

"WHITE ROSE" PERFUME. "A Charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

SKEEVIT

THIS is a pleasantly perfumed preparation which prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous insects.

It also cures prickly heat.

In Glass bottles suitable for pockets at 1/- and in 2 oz. Stoppered bottles at 2/- and 5 oz. 4/6.

Prepared by H. C. Stephens, Aldersgate St., London. Also Manufacturer of Stephens Inks.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS FER BRAVAIS FER BRAVAIS

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences. Invaluable in all cases of anæmia, influenza and general debility. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"A Beautiful and interesting preparation" BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It is all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."

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Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No hole required to be punched; simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.



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If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 5/-, post free, from

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Agents Wanted.

INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.

N & C RAINCOAT

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Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.



LIGHT IN WEIGHT! SMART IN APPEARANCE! MODERATE IN PRICE!

TEST.—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.

DURABILITY.—The Rain-proof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.

HEALTHINESS.—Perspiration will not condense on the inside, as so frequently occurs in opaque Waterproof Garments, and which is a prolific source of Chills, Rheumatism, &c.

HOT CLIMATES.—Heat improves the rainproof quality

To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, &c., either as coats ready-made, or the material in the piece.

Patterns, prices, and designs on application.

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Insist on N & C "Perramus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Inching.



Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it a undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDFR (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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OF

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FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

Facsimile of Label.

AGENTS:

TURNER MORRISON & Co. BOMBAY.

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest": however pure the source, the oil must by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S

HYDROXYL-FREE

COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S New Process.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one would not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.



Delicious Jelly made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling water

MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder

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IN PINT PACKETS.

FLAVOURS — LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c &c.

Head Offices — LONDON, E.C.

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MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

1898 SEASONS NOVELTIES.

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Finest Quality Electro Plate Cut Glass Bottles, Rs. 58.



Finest Quality Electro Plate Cut Glass, Rs. 28.



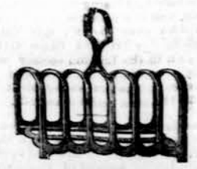
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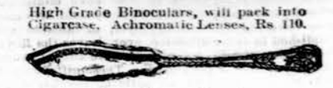
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